UME X --- NO. 34

en, that the subscriber has Administrator of the Estate F, late of Boston, in the an, deceased, and has taken giving bonds as the law having demands open the are required to exhibit the chief of the said estate, are not for the said estate, are not said estate, and said estate, are not said estate, are n F. WALLCUT, Adm'r.

S WANTED. ts a situation in a private referred. He is acquainted

nt situations in stores-also 25 Cornhill.

nd for sale at 25, Cornhill demoirs of Archy Moore

RICA, by the author of

IsH INDIA, by George by W. L. Garrison, B.

ew York, either transient. e time, who have no par-ecking with the fumes of

nd a pleasant, quiet, com-stay, at the Temperance tear the centre of business, walk of all the Steamboat

most des spacious and commodious; thie, and prepared with a and Health, will be found

MEW YORK.

VEREUX, b Printer, Street, Boston. ED

Books,

d with good type of vari-pook an = Pamphlet work; Job Type from the prin-e United States, for Cards

OOKS,

Office, 25 Cornhill.

new Anti-Slavery Hymn
at care, and just from the
1-2 cents.

timents of the Free.—A
of poetry and prose. Pubce 50 cents.

in the Life and character
de hefore the Massachuin the Marlboro' Chapel,
ce 17 cents.

ce 17 cents. rks of peculiar interest.

Vestings, Stocks, Hokfe,

description cut and made in the best manner. 24.3m.

NG ESTABLISHMENT from Milk St. where he all who favor him with

Cutting Children's Hair.

, mear the Odeon. [1] upper chambers will be uning their country seats at single rooms may be its of rooms are convedesiring a quiet, central permanent residence—a large yard, and plenwater, bathing rooms, visiting the city, preferare invited to call.

are invited to call.

J. E. FULLER.

nving their daughters hes of an English ed-

ted, as an oppertunity receive such instruc-

3. HOUGHTON, West

CE.

BOARD. , near the Odeon. J

RAGON. his thanks to the public, he has heretofore receiv-

Jr., Tailor. rom Union St. Boston. , a general assortment of PHING, which will

OOKS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. X .--- NO. 35.

SCOTLAND

THE LIBERATOR:

UBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, No. 25 CORNHILL

Oliver Johnson, General Agent: To whom all remittances are to be made, and oters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns

TERMS.—\$2.50 per annum, payable in ad-re; or \$3.00 at the expiration of six months.
Letters and communications must be post paid Ancentisements making less than a square will gerted three times for 75 cts.: one square for \$1.00. Norte.—Mr. Isaac Knapp, the late publisher, reguletred his interest in the subscription lies.

OTE—Mr. ISAAC KNAPP, the late publisher, ransferred his interest in the subscription-list JARKHON, for two years from the first of January, the pecuniary concerns of the Liberator under the direction and supervision of a communishing of the following gentlemen: Fransions, Sameel Philbrick, Ellis Gray Lorgend Quincy, William Bassett.

From the Glasgow Argus. GREAT PUBLIC MEETING OF THE

GLASGOW EMANCIPATION SOCIETY: Reception of the American Delegates.

On Monday evening as previously advertised, a seeing of the above Society took place in Dr. challay's Chapel, for the purpose of giving a pile reception to the celebrated American Abolicust, William Lloyd Garrison, Esq. of Boston, States, and his Co-Delegates to the late Anti-Slavery Convention in London, Messrs. ogers, of Concord, New-Hampshire, and C. and from New-York—(the last a gentlemen); and also to receive Mr. Adams, Delegate to le Island, who had come to town since the of the other delegates. It was intimated so gentlemen would be introduced to the by Mr. George Thompson, the well known and the gentlemen would be introduced to the by Mr. George Thompson, the well known to gentlemen anti-slavery adversage; and the popular anti-slavery advocate; and the was looked forward to by many, as one ld not fail to possess the most thrilling in-This expectation, we must say, was not dis-ed; for we have scarcely ever witnessed a which imparted so lively a gratification, or uch an enthusiastic spirit in the cause of described an entinesistic spirit in the cause of wed humanity, as that which presented itself a evening of Monday last. It was, unquestly, the largest meeting of the friends of Unifreedom which has taken place in our city the menorable triumph of Mr. Thompson, in me house, over the notorious Borthwick. The was crowded in every part; as many, it is ed, went away as those who obtained admis-The proceedings did not terminate till nearly st 11, and, notwithstanding the great heat

nerally remained to the last, minutes after seven, Dr. Wardlaw, accomby Mr. Thompson and the American gentle-entered the chapel amid loud cheering, and neir sents on the platform, surrounded by a suspension surrounded by a supersusception of the Committee of the Eman-n Society and other friends of the cause; on we observed the Rev. Messrs. Ander-Gill, M'Tear, Johnston, Graham and Edwards; Paton, J. Beith, J. Maxwell, M. D. J. Murray, ate, G. Thorburn, M. Lethem, A. Watson, D. yre, T. Watson, W. Smeal, J. S. Blythe, A. E. W. Brodle, A. Young, W. Gunn, Jun. A. Fullarton, Esqrs. &c. the motion of Mr. Wm. SMEAL, one of the

es, the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw was called to Cheers.

Dr. WARDLAW, in opening the business, said it tat all his purpose to detain them by any med introductory remarks on the present oc-ft would be quite unnecessary to do so, could do little more than to state the object a would do little more than to state the object, a brought them together. That object was to a their kind regards, and publicly to bid God in their cause, to those strangers who had among them from the United States of Americans. [Cheers.] Of the first of these strangers,me, at least, was no stranger within these
they had many a time beard accompanied
riendly, indeed, yet, as they all believed, with erited eulogy, from one who had often adssed them in that place, and with so much effect, who had carried off the palm of victory from va-is combatants—the name of William Lloyd Garson—[Cheering]—his very name was strength, Villiam Lloyd Garrison—[Continued cheering]— she had proved from the way he had conducted elf on the other side of the water in relation to nt cause, so justly dear to all our hearts. He had een associated—and though they were both peace on, he must nevertheless use the expression—he ad been associated in fighting, side by side, with eir esteemed friend [Mr. Thompson] the battles of om—par nobile fratrum—they had nobly con-dithemselves together, and in a manner that them all under the deepest obligations to both. As to the second stranger, who was that among them, Mr. Rogers, he was the editor paper in America, the very title of which indi-d its character, 'the Herald of Freedom' as in itself delighful-he came from Conheers]-not from Harmony-[cheers]in that misnamed cradle of misnamed Socialheers]—but from Concord—and, what was wough they would perhaps hear from him that is though they would perhaps near rota aim that that, across the Atlantic, he met any thing t concord, unless, indeed, it was the concord of position. [Laughter.] Their third friend, [Mr. monel] instead of finding a sentence of excommua skin not colored like our own,' would find in he record of our affections, inasmuch as the

philanthrophy for whose great objects they that evening convened. [Great cheering.]

the cause of God, the cause of humanity,

the nations that dwell on the face of the

solemnly, irrevocably, to sustain him to the of their power, while he led the van in that is career, of which he had seen the com-ment, and of which he trusted he would be

true religion, and believing it to be the cause

og with them in their efforts--to break every nd to let the oppressed go free, according to cepts of His own word, who made of one

which they were emba-

and who had adapted that redemption which revealed in the gospel to men of every kinand tongue, and people, and nation, all of ceiving that redemption, would meet in a rid, where all bondage would be at an end, , unity, and concord reign for ever and ev-George Thompson rose amid great cheer-He said it was with no common feelings he before them that night to add a few words by at office, and examine en from their esteemed friend the Chairshe had, indeed, left little for him to do; but been permitted by the committee to precede otice whatever observations might occur to ad in introducing them on the present occa-With regard to one of them [Mr. Garrison], Loring, Sandwich; B.
Thatcher, Barnstable
t, Dennis; George O
Brown, Andorer; JoJohn Clement, Towns pleasing and honorable duty, he erve that, if to know that individual, to esm, and to honor and love him-if to have with him and by him in the hour of peril and affect—if to have beheld him suffer meekly and ph modestly—if these things constituted any the honor that was now conferred upon him. ght put in a claim to be the herald of the ous individual who would immediately follow on that happy occasion. [Great cheering.] was he to be able, as he felt confident he was rised to do, in their name, in the name of evdividual present, in the name of that great As-ion, to welcome to Scotland, to Glasgow, to ouse, in which they had so often assembled, to iouse, in which they had so often assembled, to one to their warmest affections William Lloyd [Great cheering.] It had been well said nurman that that name was not unknown n-it was familiar to their ears-it was dear eir hearts. How often had they loved to dwell abors and successes of that beloved frie mently in that place, almost at midnight, had tried to contemplate from a distance the scene is glorious conflicts on the other side of the At-ic! how frequently had they pledged themselves,



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

AUGUST 28, 1840. BOSTON, FRIDAY,

member of their Society for years, and they felt themselves honored by having registered among their members the name of their esteemed friend Wm. Lloyd Garrison. (Cheering.) He felt confident that he would carry the hearts of all present with him which his friend had been treated; he no doubt had looked forward to a kind reception; and because of them all his production and because of the second s Preserver of them all, his and their grateful ac-knowledgments for the guidance and succor, and mistaken at all, that it would be as to the cordiality knowledgments for the guidance and succer, and direction, and preservation which had been vouchsafed to their friend now among them—to return
thanks to that Being who put into his heart, while yet
in the days of his youth, to consecrate his services to
the cause of the oppressed—(cheers)—to that Being
who forced him into the field in which he had labor
ed with such pre-eminent success—to that Being
who covered his head, and strengthed his heart in
the day of battle—to that Being who had enabled
him, by putting his own Spirit within him, to return good for evil, blessing for cursing, to forgive
and love his enemies—to that Being who had
crowned with so large a measure of success, the labors in which he had been eagaged, and at last fulfilled the hope they had long cherished, that house—to the Refuge of the oppressed; to Him
who made of one blood all the nations that dwell
upon the face of the earth—to that Being who
their friend served, and whom he loved—to that
Being let them devently and vergrantly render the
services to
whom they sympathised so deeply. (Cheers.) Mr.
T. then introduced the name of Mr. Adam, who had
received him in America with a cordinity which he
would ever remember; and proceeded—Hving
so much with the view of making their friends
known to the meeting, he would again express his
thurkfulness at seeing among them the person of his
thurkfulness at seeing among them the person of his
thurkfulness at seeing among them the person of his
thurkfulness at seeing among them the present of the latter of hope he would ever enjoy. His eyes,
so much with the view of making their friends
known to the meeting, he would ever enjoy. His eyes,
so much with the view of making their friends
known to the meeting, he would ever enjoy. His eyes,
so much with the view of making their friends
known to the mistaken—20, Mr.
T. then introduced the name of Mr. A their friend served, and whom he loved—to that Being let them devoutly and reverently render their thanks, that, after many perils, and trials, and sortows, their friend was now among them in safety in and in peace. (Great cheering.) They rejoiced to see in him an unchanged man—as devoted as ever to the cause of the slave—with energies strengthen—who was the defender of the Constitution—who the state of the Constitution—who was the defender of the Constitution see in him an unchanged man—as devoted as ever of the consultation the cause of the slave—with energies strengthened rather than impaired, resolutions deepened and hallowed, every year having witnessed him more deeply baptised into the spirit of Him who came to preach deliverence to the captive, and the opening spect to whom the hope was fondly entertained that of the prison to them that were bound. (Great the would come forth the friend of the slave—that have the strength and specific whom the hope was fondly entertained that of the prison to them that were bound. (Great the would come forth the friend of the slave—that and the term or magnetic mechanism depended and shiply happend to the pender of the internal or dispute the table Secure each and with a simulation of the pender of the p its editor still lived; nine years had elapsed since it was first issued, and though rewards had been offered for his head, though in his own city a mob of 5000 those that clustered around this. (Cheers.) Here ed for his head, though in his own city a mob of 5000 people of property and wealth led him off to be executed—though he had been persecuted and revited and defamed, both the Liberator and its editor still survived—(Cheers)—the mind that gave that paper birth, and the mind that formed the transcript of its print, was before them now to be welcomed to their warmest affections. (Cheers.) With regard to their other friends who were present, he must be permitted to say a word of them. The gentleman who sat on the left of the chair was his esteemed friend. mitted to say a word of them. The gentleman who sat on the left of the chair was his esteemed friend, Mr. Rogers, of New-Hampshire, the Granite State, as it was called, from the quantities of that rock with which it abounded. When he was in the United States it was his privilege to visit the town in which his friend then resided. He was a counsellor at the American bar, but still more the devoted and unbought advocate of the Negro than the professional advocate of those who submitted their cause into his hands. He was met by Mr. Rogers at the door of the stage, on his arrival in the town, and was received with affection and kindless, and cherished during the whole of the time he remained there, and during the whole of the time he remained there, and had since received tokens of his continued friendship. Their friend had relinquished his profession, then, and is not now the fact—he has not emancipated. in order that he might be more entirely devoted to the cause of the slave in America. He had gone to reside in Concord, the capital of the state, where he, (Mr. T.) had the honor of being hunted by a furious believed to be true, that Mr. Breckenridge had connected to the capital of the state of the state of the capital of the capital of the state of the capital of

mob, was burned in efficy, and driven from it by the majesty of the people for his republican sentiments. (Cheers and laughter.) His friend had Mr. Garrison resumed. He had got a copy of

ments. (Cheers and laughter.) His friend had come here recommended and accredited by the American Anti-Slavery Society; he was about to remove from the city of Concord, where his family now resided, to take charge of a National anti-slavery paper, published in the city of New-York. He could say much more of Mr. Rogers, but by and bye he would speak for himself, and then all recommendations would be found unnecessary. Their friend who sat next to him, and whose color was a sufficient recommendation to him, he had the pleasure of meeting in the city of Boston. Along with the conselves ministers of the mossele ministers of the mossele ministers of the mossele—many of them wolves in sheep's clothing. sufficient recommendation to him, he had the pleasure of meeting in the city of Boston. Along with the other gentlemen, he was a delegate from the America, who called themselves ministers of the gospel—many of them wolves in sheep's clothing. Among other things, Mr. Breckenridge had stated, that he (Mr. G.) had endeavored to stir up a mob scattes. (Cheers.) He was already pre-possessed in favor of this city, in consequence of being the friend of James M'Cune Smith, whom they had the pleasure of James M'Cune Smith, who ar lie of the moving of the things, Mr. Breckenridge had endeavored to stir up a mob against him when he came to Boston, by having published something against him in the Liberator, and in a placard. (Hear, hear.) He knew nothing of the pleasure of the move of the move of the move of the same of the move o reachent, and of which he trusted he would be seen to the control of this city, in consequence of one place to the control of the set and continued to witness the triumphint consummation!

"This is a mistake. Mr. Garrison saw and product of the set of t

that he [Mr. G.] stood in their estimation as a friend to the slave, and, by attacking him, he hoped to get the better of Mr. Thompson. [Hear.] It was rather curious that, at the time referred to, when he accused him of having attempted to get up a mob against him, the abolitionists were so few in Boston, that they were afraid of their own lives. There was nothing, so palatable to the supporters of perpetual slavery as the American colonization scheme. Why, what was the design of it? It was to get rid of the 'niggers,' as they called them—to ship out of the country every free colored person, that they might have no temptation to long for freedom, from the presence of free men of their own couplexion around them. [Hear.] Mr. Breckenridge came to Boston to advocate that scheme so delicious to the people; and he had here stated that he [Mr. G.] wanted to get up a mob against him. But where was he to get the men to form the mob? The abolitionists were few in number, and they were all men of peace—[Hear, hear]—while the great mass of the people freely extended to Mr. B. the right hand of fellowship. [Sha.me.] And Mr Breckenridge knew that his [Mr. G.'s] peace principles were leading him into great perils—that he was hooted and detested on account of his peace principles, as much as for his abolition principles. He held it to be a Christian duty not to resist evil, but to overcome evil by good, and he would not, to save the world, have recourse to any carnal weapon. These were his pranciples, right or wrong, and he had put then to the test. He could tell those who attempted to determine the test of the sold where all the good in his power. [Cheering,] He would be against slavery in every form—it will be the gloring. He would now turn to the world, have recourse to any carnal weapon. These were his pranciples, right or wrong, and he had put then to the test. He could tell those who attempted to destroy him that he forgave them, that he only wantel to know them, to do them good, and he would not termine the freedom of that he [Mr. G.] stood in their estimation as a friend | yard working with the clay, and bearing heavy and only wanted to know them, to do them good, and would do them all the good in his power. [Cheer be against slavery in every forms—it will be the glo-ing.] He had seen it announced in the placard calling the present meeting, that the 'celebrated' Mr. the world. (Great cheering,) He would now turn to Garrison vould address them. This was rather a mistuke; if the placard had been sent to his own difficulty in addressing an audience like the present

present the party to exclude the other, not because her were not thorough-going abolitionists, but because of other things, was a course which could not eapproved of by the true friends of liberty. [Hear, ear.] They felt again that in rejecting any of the timerican delegates, the Convention had virtually restricted them all; and, thus an affront was thrown upon the countries of the subject; but they had proved judicial and legislative power enough to censure such auxiliary churches as had espoused the anti-slavery cause! The Baptists were no better; ose who sent them; he therefore held, for these and the Methodists, if possible, were worse than all asons, that there had not been any meeting of the A few weeks ago, the General Methodist Confeasons, that there had not been any meeting of the A few weeks ago, the Vorld's Convention. He held a letter in his hand rence met at Baltimore; but they could do nothing from one who had been highly honored in this coun-ry in opposing slavery throughout the world—and hat man was Daniel O'Connell. [Cheers and some hissing.] He perceived there were some in the chapel who did not like to hear the name of ple of color to give testimony against white meanbanied O'Connell. [Cheers and hissing.] He must bers in cases of discipline. (Hear, hear, hear,) say these persons never were abolitionists. He was only speaking of Mr. O'Connell as an abolitionist; the had nothing to do with the politics of this country would not allow them, because they had 'a try, and he had no desire to take any part in them; skin not colored like their own,' to give evidence in buthe was speaking honorably of Mr. O'Connell, as the case of a white man. (Hear, hear.) On the a true-hearted abolitionist; and, if any man could find that Mr. O'Connell had been recreant to the subject of prejudice, he begged to remark how truly cause of the slave, then he would sit down and wait till he brought forward his evidence. /[Cheers.]

The letter was addressed by Mr. O'Connell to He went to Dr. Raffles's church, and was put into Lucretia Mett, in answer to one she address the proper attention of the went to Dr. Raffles's church, and was put into the proper attention, whose the proper attention was the proper attention. Lucretia Mott, in answer to one she addressed to him, requesting his views upon the subject of the exclusion of the female delegates. [Mr. G. her read the letter, which coatained a long which were decidedly favorable to the admission of good---(Laughter)---but his delight was still greater, when the female delegates. the female delegates. Mr. G. then proceede l. It when, in a short time, the same individual put some had been said that it would be contrary to British fishionably-dressed ludies into the pew along with usage and custom to admit female delegates from him and the colored man: and nothing seemed to be America. As an abolitionist he had only to say, thought about the matter. (Cheers.) Now, when that the warfare which the abolitionists were warfare, both in his own country and in this, was a in his country, the whole congregation would be varfare against usage and custom-(continued horror struck, and thrown into commotion -- (Laugh warner against usage and casom—(continue) more strice, and throw into commodul—(haugh-cheering)—and, if they were to be deterred by such ter)—that the greatest confusion would ensue, and an objection, he humbly conceived that they ought to array themselves on the side of slavery. (Cheers,)
Usage and custom! Why, it was usage and customs that contract the colored man as not fit to be associated with;

MAINE.—Jas. Clarke, Wayne;—Edward Southwick, Augusta;—A. Soule, Bath.
New-Hampshike.—Davis Smith, Plymouth i—N.
P. Rogers, Concord;—William Withur, Dorer.
Vernort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.
Massachusetts.—Win. E. Kimball, Topsfield;—
Mosse Emery, West Neebury;—C. Whipple, Neeburyport;—Isaac Stearns, Mansfield;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—B. F. Newhall, Saugns; W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Churchs, Springfield;—W. & S. B. Ives, Salem;—Henry Hammond, Dudley;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lowell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorchester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—Wm. Henderson, Hanorer;—Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymonth;—Edward Earle, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centrewille;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—Eljiah Bird, Taunton;
—N. A. Borden, New-Bedford;—Alvan Ward, Ashburnham;—Saml. I. Rice, Northborough.—[T] For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last columb

Christians. He was greatly pleased to see his friend

OLIVER JOHNSON, Printer

WHOLE NO. 504.

Remond in the gallery, at one of the late meetings in London, when a lady came in, and took her seat beside him, and began to speak with him. He had the curiosity to ask who this lady was, and was told that it was Lady Byron, the wife of Lord Byron. He immediately said to himself, that would be a good first to carry over to the proof seet to the proof seet to the proof seet to carry over to the proof seet to the proo good fact to carry over to the proud republicans, that the wife of Lord Byron was not ashamed to sit by the side of a black man. (Cheers.) Then yesterday (Sunday) he came to the chapel to hear their respected friend the Chairman, and had the happi-ness to sit by the side of his friend Remond; but he ness to sit by the side of his friend Remond; but he saw no consternation among the people—there was no appearance of herror or disgnst—nobody seemed to observe he was there—and he thought that all telt just as safe and comfortable as before;—but they would have the same in their own country by and bye. (Cheering.) He was glad of the exhibitions of this kind he had seen in this country for another cause; they serve to be away with the libel thrown on the character of God. It was an axiom with the opposers of abolition, that Gos had made a distinction between classes of people, and that we distinction between classes of people, and that we must dislike the colored race when we meet them. This was Christian doctrine in America. Well, if it was so that God had so made his creatures that, seeing each other, they could not dwell together in unity, but must hate each other; then, he must in unity, but must hate each other; then, he must say, and he said it reverently, that he was not the God of the Bible, that he was not the God of love or justice, but a tyrant, and that, in requiring us to love one another for Christ's sake as brethren, and yet making us to hate one another, he was not fit to conduct the affairs of the universe. (Cries of hear, ') But, again, if this prejudice arises from the of a man's skin, then the colored man must be hated wherever he was found--you must hate him in Scotland; but it was not true that prejudice had any thing to do with the color of the skin---all the

their remonstrances. On, the turning enect which was produced by the remonstrance from the Vale of Leven, when it was unrolled and thrown among the people, at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in New York. These things appalled the pro-slavery party, and cheered the hearts of the abolitionists. Would they not then do this thing for their brethren in America? He asked them, in the pages of humanity would they cause doing it when name of humanity, would they cease doing it when it was so easily done? (Cheers.) He called upon them, when Americans came over to this country, to put them through a fiery ordeal. Examine then to put them through a nery ordeal. Examine mem well, and do not let them gull you. He was sorry to say some had come over and passed themselves off for abolitionists; but, when they were in America, they were dumb dogs who could not bark, and who never gave them the right hand of fellowship. It was easy to discover the macks of an abolitionist if examined with skill. Try them on the question of prejudice—as to how a man of color should be treated, for example—and, if the individual be an insincere abolitionist, he will be detected at once. The Hon. gentleman then proceeded to read a small hand-bill which had been extensively circulated at the door of the church, headed, 'Have we no white the door of the church, headed, 'Have we no white slaves?' and calling upon the friends of abolition, while agitating for the relief of the negroes, not to forget the thousands who were perishing at home for want of food. After reading the bill, amid considerable cheering, Mr. G. put the question, 'Have we no white slaves?' He would say emphatically No! to the question. In all Britain, and in all her dependencies, there was not such a being known as dependencies, there was not such a being known as a white slave. He asked, whether there was one man who could make a beast of burden of his brother, and could use him as he would do his goods and chattels—send him to the shambles, and take his chattels—send him to the shambles, and take his wife and children, and sell them without remorse? No. There were then no white slaves; but, then, were there not thousands who were famishing for bread, and who demanded the sympathies of all good men and abolitionists? (Cheers.) He said yes; but there should be a distinction between oppression and slavery. A man might be oppressed—he might be unable to get food—he might see his wife and children puting for want of bread; but then he could enjoy the free air of heaven—he could use the means to obtain bread, and might raise himself in society, and place himself above wants. Such a man was to be envied, in compariperson in the land as soon as born; it was the usage though an angel in intellect, and in character blame to trumple under foot the free people of celor, and to hate them with a perfect hatred. The American people held that the distinction made between the black and the white was an ordinance of is the victim of all kinds of insult and continuely. Providence, and that it ought not to be changed. The abolitionists thought this a very bad reason, issee even, who were not yet able to brave public and wished to abolition and wished to abolition on such a subject. If they saw a colored the continuous continuou and wished to abolish the usage and custom that engendered such a notion. If they were not to alter man coming, they were glad to get out of the way, anything that was become customary, they might as well go back to the dark ages again. Since he but these were not reckoned real abolitionists. All wants. Such a man was to be envied, in compariwants. Such a min was to be envied, in comparison with the man who was pressed down by slavery, manacled, and branded with hot irons—and who could have no wife and children around him. The distinction was wide as heaven from earth, between the would say that

the distinction was wide as heaven from earth, between oppression and slavery. He would say that the abolitionists who were not the enemies of oppression, could never, in the nature of things, be the enemies of slavery. (Cheers.) The greater



. Dentist, Idard Street, Baston, Setting Teeth. Improved Extractor for ior and far preferable to ularity and excellence on than the fact, that

ts.
ser has paid particular
correct method of filling
e received the premium
his specimens, he will
them Price \$1. them Price \$1. strous of having artifi-teral or unchangeable oth as to their perfect-y. Single pivot teeth, an any other place in hole setts furnished on

at office, and examile to refer to
LLOYD GARRISON,
SA WAIKER, Esq.
THOMAS BARNES.

ns, Pautucket; Wm Gould, Warreick Genson, Breoklyn; S. Sborn, New-Haven; John S. Hall, East

and Thomas Van Ran-S. Morton, Albany;
John H. Barker, Pern;
o, -Charles Marrion,

oll, Alleghany; -J. B.
on, West Grore; -Jons Peart, Enterprise;
B. Kent, Andrews -Rev. C. A. Boyd, Kim, Philadelphia. recysburg :- Abner 6.

R GENERAL. estmaster may enclose ter of a newspaper, to person, and frank the should always design to be credited

must, of necessity, include the less; and if they by the public sentiment of America, and of other ing their chairman in the lobby of the House of wanted to prove themselves the friends of suffering humanity abroad, they must do so by showing them-selves the best friends of suffering humanity at home. (Great cheering.) He was not here going into the causes of the lamentable state of things in this country. His heart had bled for what he had witnessed; and he sympathised with all who had no bread to eat: they were flesh of his flesh, and bone hone, and he would coin his blood into bread, if he could, to relieve their wants. They would would invoke the friends of God and man to come up to their relief. (Cheers.) Mr. G. then went on to show that undoubtedly, one cause of sufferings of the poor in this country was the prevalence of intemperance, and recommended a to-tal abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. After dwelling at some length on this topic, he proceeded to speak of the abundance he had seen every where this country. What a wonderful country we had ot! There was abundance every where, and yet nousands starving. (Cheers.) Oh, my God, what the cause of all this? Is Christianity here? (No. no.) Are there bowels of mercy here? Are the abolitionists sympathising with the people? (No. no. and yes, yes.) He was sorry if they were not; were not; them American abolitionists did. The distress of the people was not owing exclusive-ly to the manufacturers. There might be some manufacturers who oppressed the poer, but, in point of fact, the evil was produced by a bad state of soof fact, the evil was produced by a bad state of so-ciety—(Cheers.)—'The whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint' A radical cure was wanted. Let them look then into the cause of all their evils, and, when it was discovered, take the axe of reform, and victorously lay it at the root of the matter. He would now say one word for (Great cheering.) Me would now say one word for his friend George Thompson. He felt deeply em-barrassed in alluding to Mr. Thompson in terms of panegyric; for he 'Mr. T.) had so covered him up with eulogy, that he was afraid to say any thing complimentary in return, lest it might be supposed there was a bargain between them. (Laughter.) No adequate idea could be formed of the fidelity with which Mr. Thompson espoused the anti-slavery cause in America; for it was impossible to give them any just idea of the amount of moral courage self-sacrifice that was necessary in that coun-When they knew how he (Mr. G.) had been treated, though an American, they might easily sup-pose how much a man was to be honored who came ere from a foreign shore to plead the cause of the there from a foreign shore to plead use cause of the slave; and the way in which George Thompson per-formed his duty in America, could not but make them still more appreciate his character, and serve to continue, unabated, their confidence in him. (Loud cheers, and cries of 'Hear, hear.') They should remember that, during the last six years, al the delegates who were sent over to America, had proved recreant to the cause of the slave on touchg the soil of that country-all had bowed the knee Baal, and would have nothing to do with the cause of abelition. (Hear:) It could easily be conceived how such treachery affected them. The thought, as a matter of course, that the English abo mists, who had thundered so much in their own ountry, would at least have whispered against sla very on their arrival in America; but not even : whisper was heard. There was, however, one, eve the zenith of his popularity at home, when going throughout the land conquering and to conquer, with flowers strewed every where in his path, who could leave his country, and become one of the hated, hunted, little band of abolitionists in America Cheers.) Oh! was there ever a sublimer instance of devotion to the cause of humanity and religion Every thing was done to seduce him from the path ne had chosen; attempts were made by the rich an owerful to represent the abolitionists as a poor an espised set of men, and no efforts were wanting to draw him over to the ranks of the enemy; but he suffer affliction with the friends of abolition, than to enjoy ease and comfort with the oppressors of the slave. (Loud cheering.) with the oppressors of the slave. () Having performed a mighty work left that country, and returned to Eng land: but not voluntarily did he leave it. Though his life was in imminent peril, he never once said, is time to return home—mobs are rising against me, and I think I had better retire from the contest. lever. It was only by the earnest advice and so licitations of American abolitionists, that he was in luced to leave the struggle. They felt that th time was not yet come when he life with them-they knew he had a great work to perform at home, and they persuaded him to leave their shore. He had devoted himself to the extinct tion of the apprenticeship system in their own colonies, and, victory having crowned his efforts, West India slavery had been abolished. And now what was he doing? He was putting on his armor for a still greater conflict—to raise up from degradation and misery, those who were groaning under British oppression in the East; and he asked, if the abolimists of Scotland were prepared to go along with m in this great work? (Cheers.) There were in the East Indies at least one million of slaves held by the British government, or by their connivance, and 150 millions of the natives of India were horri-Was this not something to seek a remedy for, and would they not cheer on their champion in so glorious a cause? (Loud cheers.) Mr. G. then went on to show the importance of removing the evils that pressed upon India. Britain, he contended, supply herself with cotton from India more permanently and cheaply than from America, and, by thus benefitting herself, would be adopting a certain mode of abolishing slavery in the United States. The American slaveholder lived by cotton; take away his cotton, and he died. The Hon. gentleman, after enforcing this view by several obse ations, and exclaiming, 'God bless you, people of cotland!' sat down amid loud and long coatis jed Mr. Rogers, another American gentleman, next

addressed the meeting. After a few sentences by way of excuse for not making a speech, after all they had heard, he said he just rose to thank them, as one of the delegation from America, for the kindly feel ing with which they had been received. He thanked them on behulf of the American Society who sent im; he thanked them in the name of three millions of slaves in his country, who had no means of thank ing them for themselves. He felt he had been received so kindly not because of any merits of hi own, but because he was an American abolitionis and he would do little more than thank them, as he was quite unprepared. He had been in Scotland but a few days, having passed the Scottish border only Tuesday, though he had often passed it in fancy He had read our poets, and our national story, and longed to plant his foot on the soil of Scotland, covered all over as it was with classic recollections. ered all over as it was with classic recollections. [Cheers.] The people of this country knew nothing of American slavery—whatever they might suffer— whatever of human calamity might be in the path o any of them, they knew nothing of human slavery-God grant they might never know anything of unless they chose to go over to America to help them to put it down. There were three millions of slaves in the land of liberty-for such he claimed i to be; they had liberty in their country; he came not here to asperse her free institutions, for they had free institutions, though they were in some respects ns, though they were in some respects ided; the system of slavery was not Americanit was not republicanism-it belonged not to then alone. (Hear.) When they said in America that it was a self-evident truth that all men were entitled to freedom, they spoke the language of their Consti-tution and the genius of their self-government, and they never could get quit of it. That was the prinon which their forefathers maintained the with this country; they held that none could take their liberty from them—that they could not give it away themselves—and yet there were three millions of slaves in America! But slavery, he contended, was not a matter of American republicanism—it was not matter of American law, nor of the American Constitution. It was the creature of, and sustained by, the wicked feeling of the American peo-ple, unrebuked by the sentiment of the civilized world. The civilized world had winked at slavery, and were responsible for its existence in Ame The American Declaration of Independence was part of the law of the land; it was as true and as legal now as in the days of their fathers, that all men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among wh life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—that was the law of their land, and the constitution of their happiness-that was government. (Cheers.) it was declared in the Con-stitution of the United States, that no person should be decrived of life. It's be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, -without indictment, and trial and conviction. There was not a single law in one of the states that authorized the enslaving of any man; the constitutions of the slave states were as anti-slavery as those of the free states. The evil of slavery naving its origin and its continuance in the wicked feeling of the people, and not in the law or consti-ution it must be corrected by the public sentiment—

ACC.

of twenty millions to pay the slaveholder as much as they could, when they saw they could retain the whole for him no longer. (Cheers.) The twenty fering was the existence of slavery in America him no longer. (Cheers.) million sterling act was not an anti-slavery act, but a pro-slavery act. It was passed in behalf of the slaveholder and not of the slave. Parliament saw ulation, and a re-action had taken place. The definate slavery would go down under the agitation of the slaver would the abolitionists, and they made haste to save twenty millions out of the sinking wreck. They plunderby them; they had nothing to pay with, and there de the industry of the country to pamper the slave, holder. Slavery was not to be effectually abolished by acts of Parliament or acts of Congress; for these Parliaments and these Congresses never acted till for the people compelled them to act; they were meretically abolished the more dependent of the people compelled them to act; they were mereweather-cocks, to show how the ny the weather-coeks, to show how the wind blew, and when the people blew they were moved by the wind and the tail. (Cheers and laughter.) We, in America, must look to the people to abolish slavery, and you in Britain must look to the people too. Slavery in America could only be abolished by a popular reformation, from the Canada line to to the Gulf of Mexico. [Cheers.] In the northern states, the farther they proceeded from the plantations, they found that they stood on better vantage-ground than in the South for prosecuting this great work; slave sorted to violence or brute force, the end would not labor could not live in the northern states; it would only be terrible, but there would be no hope of refrozen to death by the severity of their winters. demption. (Cheers.) Free labor alone could sustain itself there. At the north there was comparative freedom, and the the north there was comparative freedom, and the man of color, to the meeting, when a truly affecting means and opportunity of carrying on the national and interesting scene took place. The venerable reform. From this vantage-ground, then, they would proceed with the glorious work; the people of Great Britain stood on a more favorable ground still, in one respect—being further from the influence of ing to you the right hand of fellowship—[taking him be the best of the best of the state the monster system. The free states of America by the hand —in the presence, and in the hane and were nearer the monster, for he breathed upon them, in behalf of this great assembly, I now declare that were nearer the monster, for he breathed upon them, and his breath poisoned them; whereas, the people of this country stood far remote, among the mountains, and gle..s, and beautiful lakes of Scotland, where they had no slaves. [Cheers.] Whatever they had no slaves. [Cheers.] Whatever they had no slaves, they were free of this; troubles they might have, they were tree of the and they might speak over to the people of America, and to good purpose, on this subject—for the read that, on that interesting occasion, the Evange-list felt there was pollution in the touch. Durates the delivery of these words, tears appeared to moral position, immediately connected with Ameri- gentlemen on the platform stood up, as if to express und to raise its vioce, as can slavery, and it was bo while at the conclusion the vast assembly gave in their adhesion by simultaneous and reiterated shouts part of the public opinion of Christendom, to destroy it. [Cheers.] By such agitation as William Lloyd Garrison had been carrying on—and he was just the man for such an agitation-the system of slavery nust be destroyed, and the people of Britain ought to join in that agitation. They were implicated in the guilt of American slaveholding, and had not only a right, but were in duty bound, to aid in its He would especially urge this position Hear, hear, and cheers, l There was now established a constant communication between the two sides of the water—there could hardly be said to be a separation; and as the steam communication im-proved, the ocean, instead of being a separation, ould become a link of intercommunication between the two lands. It would soon become the great thoroughfare of intercourse, and be througed all the way, just like your own Trongate and Argyle street—and then you could no longer call us foreigners—it would be America all the way over, and Scotland all the way over! [Laughter.] He called upon them then, to exercise public opinion in the advance of liberty in America, and who would have the right to complain? It was no interference with political matters; it was no interference with the American constitution or government, but it wa an interference with the crime of Christendom lo an interference with the crime of Christendom lo-cated on the American side of the water. [Cheering.] He repeated that the agitation might go on as well in Britain as across the Atlantic. What though it came from Rob Roy's country, and the fastnesse of the Highlands, American slaveholders would hear Had they got any newspapers in this coun try, and were they all enlisted on the side of liberty Then, if they were not for the people, he an editor, cried shame on the British [Cheers.] The press that was opposed to the cause port should be withdrawn from it. Tell them that types were not made but to spread abroad the truth, and that they would receive no countenance at the hand of any friend of liberty, unless they were the asserters of universal freedom. gaged in the cause of party politics? Were they enwant that? Were they engaged in the cause of ectarianism? Let those who wish for that p wish for that pay for They had presses in America also-republican They had presses in America also—republican presses—but don't suppose that they were really so, for he spoke it in irony; the republican press there refused to tell the people even that West India slavery was abolished. The domocratic party, and the whig party, (as those parties styled themselves,) who were fighting only for the loaves and the fishes, never told, through their newspapers, that the people of this country had abolished slavery in the Wost Indias If any pro-slavery paper was sent took what those of Whit. Lloyd Garrison. George Thompson had told them more than once that it was not the physical condition of the slave that embodied the worst attribute of slavery, but that it was a principle not looked at by many individuals who had supposed themselves to be abolitionists for years. They learned that man, wherever they found him, and whatever might be his color or physical conformation, was a being created 'a little lower than the antition, was a being created 'a little lower than the antition of the slave that embodied the worst attribute of slavery, but that it was a principle not looked at by many individuals who had supposed themselves to be abolitionists for years. West Indies. If any pro-slavery paper was sent out from this country containing an article com-plaining that the negroes won't work for nothing, then they publish that, and this is perhaps the first intimation given by them of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. [Hear, hear.] After dwelling farther upon this theme, Mr. R. proceeded to remark worst the convention of the American churches to the pon the opposition of the American churches to the abolition cause, and the consequent censure which the abolitionists received at their hands. It had been said, that it was the manner and spirit in which the enterprise was conducted by the abolitionists of that incurred the opposition of the clergy Ie would give them a sample of that opposition, and also of that manner and spirit. They all knew George Thompson. They had indeed sent him to America. He was their own 'foreign emis-sary,' as he had been called by the slavery men. They knew the manner and the spirit of that below ed abolitionist. Well, there was an Association of ministers, belonging to his native state of New-Hampshire, in the town where he then resided, in the month of Sept., 1835. The little anti-slavery so-ciety with which he was connected sent an urgent est to Geo. Thompson, then near Boston, that the would be present at that Association to give the ministers an opportunity of hearing him in behalf of the stave. He came, and when it was moved in that Association, by one of the most eminent minister of the State, that a time should be appointed, not in terfering with their other arrangements, to give the slave's cause a hearing among the other benevolent causes of the day, and the eminent advocate, Mr. Phompson, an opportunity to plead it, that body of ministers unceremoniously scouted the proposition and would have nothing to do with the subject. Th and would have nothing to do with the subject. The people of Glasgow would judge whether it was the fault of the abolitionists that their cause was thus treated by the American clergy. All sects were opposed to them. There was not, he observed, a free man in the States, but the abolitionists; and they were only in the way of getting freedom. He called on the people of Scotland to come and help them, as members of the human family, as friends of the large and of humanity, in every part of the world

slave and of humanity, in every part of the world. Mr. R. sat down amil loud cheering. Mr. GARRISON again rose, and in reference to Mr Adams and Mr. Remond, the man of color, who were next to address the meeting, stated that but for the kindness of Mr. Adams, Mr. Remond would not have been permitted to sail with them in the same ship. ould not have been allowed to come over in a packet ship, not even in the steerage. (Expressions of disgust.) And it was only by Mr. Adams, who nalignity of the mate was such, that, although they had chosen a berth which enabled them to sleep to-gether with some sort of comfort, he packed them in closely as possible. (Cries of 'Name the vessel.') hald been asked the name of the vessel. It was Columbus packet ship. (Hear.) This noble n, Mr. Adams, who could thus trample all prejudices under his feet, was a Scotsman. (Cheers.)
Many years ago he embarked from Paisley to our shores, and now he was regarded as one of ourselves. They saw how they disregarded all national distinctions in carrying out the abolition work; they acted on the principle that 'a man's a man for a' that.' on the principle that 'a man's a man for a man on the They called him an American, and a genuine one he was, and he was also a genuine Scotsman. He could not refrain from expressing his gratification that their friend Doctor Wardlaw was that night

by the public sentiment of America, and of other countries—Christendom ought to put it down. (Loud cheers.) Christendom went to Africa and hunted it for the poor negroes as if it were the Chevy Chase of the whole world. Great Britain, to be sure, had set her West India slaves free, and had declared the slave trade illegal, and so had America with regard to the latter point. He would not praise Britain for having abolished slavery in the West Indies, for they ought to have done it long ago, and it was a shame that they should have plundered the people of twenty millions for such a purpose. (Cheers.) They plundered the hard working people of twenty millions to pay the slaveholder as much country; and he wished just to add to his former country; and he wished just to add to his former. ering was the existence of slavery in America. other towns was withheld, because they could not pay them; they had nothing to pay with wind blew, from America. [Hear, hear.] It was the The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. Remond, the

the same complexion with this man; and I do not sounding board on which they might speak, and ing the delivery of these words, tears appeared to be heard over the whole earth—Britain was, by its be streaming from the eyes of Mr. Remond; and the their acquiescence in the protest of the Rev. Doctor.

> of approbation.
>
> Mr. George Thompson then came forward, and tated that Mr. Remond had been for some days. and was still suffering from indisposition, in con any length, and he requested for him the indulgence of the meeting. When their annual neeting was neld, he perhaps would have recovered as strength, they might expect a larger and more elaborate

atement of his experience and views.

Mr. Remond, on coming forward, vas received with immense cheering. He said he could truly state he came from his bed to attend that greatmeeting, and e hoped this would be taken as sufficient apology for asking to be excused from offering any remarks. He did so not only on the suggestion of his friend Thompson, but he did so from necessity, because he elt quite unable to stand there, and express his feelings on that occasion. [Cheers.] He might say that it was not necessary for him to have listened to the many demonstrations they had heard that evenng of the unanimous feeling which pervaded the neeting in behalf of the oppressed in his countryit was not necessary for him to come there to know that the honored pastor who occupied the chair was the friend of the colored man---to know that in f the colored man---to know that in the city of Glasgow, and in the country of Scotland, there were hearts which beat in un the Atlantic; he had learned it all before from his respected friend James McCune Smith. [Cheers.] His friend Smith, after his arrival in this country. had expressed, in a letter to his mother, that, for the first time in his life, he felt he was a freeman; in view of this fact it could not be necessary ity, ought not to receive the countenance of to witness the exhibition of that night. [Cheers.] e. Unless it spoke out for universal liberty, That he was in favor of immediate emancipation he need not say. He was identified with the three millions of slaves in that country; and he need not tell them that 500,000 men of color, who were nom-inally free, were condemned to suffer as part and parcel of the system, which, in a professedly Republican country, ground the colored man to the dust, (Hear, hear.) He concluded that when the friends f freedom in this country investigated the principles involved in American slavery, their sentiments would necessarily be in unison with those of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. George Thompson had told them eated to little lower than the an was as much entitled to his recognition growing out was as much entitled to his recognition growing out of that principle—a principle involved in the American declaration of independence—as was any other branch of the human family. [Great applause.] They found this great principle in the sacred volume; and they called upon all men to follow the word of the Living God; 'to undo the heavy burdens,' and ' to let the oppressed go free.' Here Mr Remond quoted an eloquent illustration of this prinriple from an able advocate of his own country. He en proceeded to observe that he had no wish to excite laughter on the present occasion, or he might give a few specimens of the language employed by the upholders of slavery; it was their tears, and entreaties and remonstrances that were to effect the florious consummation of American, as well as English and Scottish philanthropists, on this great question. [Cheers.] He would take his seat, hoping that the suggestions of his friends who had pre-ceded him would not be forgotten by the Scottish people. [Cheers.] He was frank to confess that he knew not what to say when he rose; but this much he had power to say, that he hoped still to see n behalf of American liberty the sympathy and co operation of the citizens of Glasgow, and that they uld never cease their efforts to put away oppres sion from among themselves, if any did exist; and then they might repeat the lines of the American po

While every flap of England's flag Proclaims that all around are free From farthest Ind to each blue crag, That heetles o'er the Western sea.
Yet, yet, we scoff at Europe's kings,
While freedom's fire is dim with us, And round our Country's alter clings The damning shade of slavery's curse

Go, let us ask of Constantine
To loose his grasp on Poland's throat,
And beg the son of Mahmoud's line To spare the struggling Soliote. Will not the scorching answer come, From turbaned Turk and fiery Russ, Go, loose your fettered slaves at hom Then turn and ask the like of us. Mr. Remond sat down amid loud cheering.

Mr. ADAMS, another member of the delegatio was also received with great cheering. He stated that he was totally unprepared to address them, but, after the many eloquent speeches they had heard any speech from hi greed to sleep with him, taking one berth between hem, that he got over in the same ship; but the nalignity of the mate was such, that, although they America about 20 years ago, expecting, like thous ands of his countrymen, to meet there with true Republican liberty; but in this he was disappointed After again begging to be excused, as well on account of the lateness of the hour, as his want o preparation. Mr. A. sat down amid applause.

The Rev. Mr. ANDERSON, of John Street, said, he was there to complain of a little piece of slavery hav-ing been exercised upon him; and when he felt the chain upon his neck, how he envied the friend upon his right! He came from a land where there was no corn-law—(cheers)—from a land of universal suf-frage and vote by ballot—(cheers)—from a land where there were no state churches; and he answered for it, after the discussions of that night, his wife at least was not a slave-all was free that conplaced in the chair. His name was well known in America. Seven years ago, he recollected meet-der of slavery from his friend Mr. Thompson

take the matter. They were republicans politically, but, among us, they were nature's own nobility. (Great cheering.) They came from a land where there were no such castes as we recognise among ourselves; but we looked upon them as the aristoc racy of man (Great cheering.) He trusted there was no friend of the anti-slavery cause present would think he spoke extravagantly, when, speaking in name of the in name of that meeting, he said they were more honored in being visited by them than by those who in this country held the noble distinction of title— by those Dukes, and those Earls, and Lords, who formed the aristocracy of the land. (chonored them all, but they would speak one word specially in favor of Mr. Garrison. They loved him as the brother of George Thompson. (Cheers.) They had often heard of him from his lips before; but, knowing the arder of friendship that burned in Mr. Thompson's breast, they weready to make allowances for the extravagance praise. But they had him before them that and in him a kindred spirit of liberty, and a kindred eloquence. (Cheering.) Was he not warranted in giving the assurance of that meeting that, in their eyes, these men had that night redeemed their country as patriotic citizens and had saved them from condemning the land from which they came? (Great cheering.) Like the few which they came? witnesses in Sodom, they had prevented the con-demnation of America at the hands of their brethren here; and, oh! he would ask, was there not something yet to expect from America? was there not of her still, when such men as these were res-there? They had that night derived an aniident there? mation to their principles, an encouragement to persevere with greater ardor in their cause, and they gave their American brethren not their sympany only, but their sound promise that they would help them, by every means within their power, to go forward in the noble work. (Cheers.) They ad mired them, they loved their cause, and were willing to give them the help they required. (Cheers.) Le them prepare the way, and the people of Scotland were ready to send them a Knox to their aid. (Cheers.) When their forefathers found matters ripe in Scotland for the labors of John Knox, they sent for him to come from Geneva, telling him that he was needed, and that the way was prepared for him; and soon the cry was heard at Leith, 'John ering.) Let their American orethren send over to Scotland the same message let them say when they were ready—and, by the swiftest steamer, in fourteen and a half days, their message would be answered, and on the pier of New York the cry would be heard, 'George Thompson's come.' (Tremendous cheering.) The Rev. gentleman then moved the first resolution, which included a vote of thanks to Mr. Garrison, and the other American delegates.

The Rev. Mr. Brewster of Paisley need not say

that he felt it to be a privilege, as well as a duty, and a gratification, to second the resolution they had now heard. Their friends, it seemed, had not been welcomed to the World's Convention: they een excluded from that great meeting; but he rejoiced to say they had an opportunity of welcoming them there. [Cheers.] And he doubted not ing them there. [Cheers.] And he doubted not that, if their female companions had come along with them, they would have received also a hearty welcome. [Cheers.] They would all have been glad to have had an opportunity of telling them that they counted it a privilege to have heard their voices in that great meeting—the inspiring voices of their female friends, the noble friends of humanity, and of the world—[Cheers.] He would not pay that compliment to America which his friend had paid, well-merited, no doubt, as he intended it. He told them there was no aristocracy in America. Alas There was an aristocracy—an aristocracy of color—more hateful, more cruel, nay, more unchristian, than the aristocracy of their own land, with all its Dukes and Earls, and Baronets, and the other nick-names that, in the shape of titles, overspread the land. He rejoiced to see Garrison, and Rogers, and Remond, and Adams. He was ready to welcome them to his wn town that day; and he had come there to lister again to their words, as the friends of the universal brotherhood of men. [Cheers.] Need he say how he rejoiced to hear them disclaim the brotherhood of those men, those abolitionists, as they called themselves, who could sympathise with the slave in the farthest corner of the world, but had no sympathy with the starving creatures at their own doors (Cheers.) He rejoiced to hear such language, and to hear the reciprocations of rebuke from men who had come to tell them of slaveholding. They must admit that, in this country, they had white slaves though certainly not, such slaves as existed in Am erica—they did not see their wives and children chained by the neck—but they saw oppression, and suffering, and agony, arising from that oppression, scarcely less dreadful than the agony of the slave. Cheers.) He, himself, had seen the infant drop ng from its mother's empty breast for want of food (Hear)—fathers and mothers looking on their children, and children on their parents, dying for want of the necessary nourishment; and could they, as men, as Christians, lock upon these things without feeling it their duty, heart and hand to relieve them? (Cheers.) He knew that the British white slave did not suffer as the American slave did. The latter could not lift his voice and tell his opp ed and could no speak for his own freedom; but these apostles of freedom would speak for him, even at the peril of their lives; and they would come here and speak also for the oppressed men of Britain. (Loud cheering.) Mr. Brewster then proceeded to rebut the aspersions cast upon him by the religious press of the country, in asserting that he had recommended the people to arm. He had, on the contrary, recommended obedience to the law, however bad that law might be; they had the glorious right of free disussion—they had much freedom, and they knew ow to use it; and, under these circumstances, he looked upon it as one of the greatest of crimes to break the law, or to oppose it by force. Mr. B. sat down by seconding the resolution, which was carried down by secondi

Mr. GARRISON acknowledged, in the name of the Delegates, the vote of thanks conferred upon them Having done so, he said:—As to the corn bill [to which reference had been made by Mr. Anderson which, he observed, was the subject of much atten-tion in this country, he could not help thinking it remarkable that the British government should prohibit the introduction of the produce of freedom in America, while, at the same time, they opened their ports to receive the produce of slave labor. (Cheers.)

They took the blood-stained cotton of America, but refused the corn of America, which was reised by free labor. (Hear.) He called upon them again to move energetically upon the East India question, and get free cotton; and to obtain for themselves al-

o corn for the bread of their people. (Cheers.)
[An attempt was here made by a person in the eting whose name we did not learn, to obtain a hearing, for what purpose did not appear; but as it was regarded as an interference with the order of precedence laid down, he was not allowed to be heard till the conclusion.]

Mr. George Thompson rose to propose a resolution, in reference to the female American delegation. Having so frequently spokerr of the women of America, and of their devotion to the cause of the slave, he felt it unnecessary at this late hour, to say one word in behalf of the resolution, feeling assured it would be cordially

sponded to by the meeting.
The Rev. Mr. M'GILL seconded the motion, after a few appropriate remarks, and the resolution was adopted amid loud cheering.

Mr. Thompson stated that he was not without a

hope that the anniversary meeting would be honored by the presence of some of the greatest women of America. (Great cheering.) He spoke with much enthusiasm of the great efforts in behalf of the negro of Lucretia Mott, Maria W. Chapman, &c. &c.

Mr. GARRISON could not forego the opportunit She was the first woman who gave him the right hand of fellowship when he came out of prison, and she had stood by him in many perils and dangers. He was deeply indebted to her, under God, for the measure of perseverance he had been enabled to bring to bear on the cause. He would give the following as a specimen of the woman. When the Pennsylvania Hall at Philadelphia—a hall devoted to free discussion on all kinds of subjects—was consumed by the torch of a mob, the rabble got intimation of the fact, that there were colored person in her house, and it was feared they would proceed to sack the house. In these circumstances she did not even apply to the authorities: but, possessing her soul in patience, she threw open her parlor doors, and covered her tables with the best that her house

(laughter)—but, considering from whom it came, he could not complain—much less could he complain of the subject, for it was to speak of his friend Wm. Chapman, the moral Napoleon of America, whose wonderful intellect and strength of character had and freedom, who had accompanied him to their shores from America. (Cheering.) Let no one misshores from America. (Cheering.) Let no one misshores from America. (They were republicans politically, and a host of others he could name, did the time of the subject, for it was to speak of his friend Wm. Chapman, the moral Napoleon of America, whose wonderful intellect and strength of character had been productive of surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, and a host of others he could name, did the time of the surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, and a host of others he could name, did the time of the surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria Child, surprising results to the emancipation cause. There was also Lydin Maria

evening permit.

In the course of the evening, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Garrison told an interesting anecdote of Lucretia Mott. An elderly member of the Society of Friends, who had accompanied her into the slave State of Delaware, where she was holding meetings who had accompanied her into the slave with a special reference to slavery, was dragged from the house of the friend with whom they were staying, and taken to the adjoining town to be and feathered. Lucretia Mott followed th from her residence, several miles, to the town, and implored them not to abuse or injure the good old man, but to inflict upon her the injuries they were about to heap upon him, as she was the chief person who had been guilty of the offence, if offence there sunk as to attack a female; but in what an interesting light did not this place the character of this exellent woman? This anecdote was loudly cheered On the motion of Mr. BEITH, thanks were voted to Dr. Wardlaw for his conduct in the Chair; and also to W. P. Paton, Esq. who took the Chair after

the Rev. Dr. had been compelled to leave, in conse-quence of the distance he had to travel. The meeting then broke up at 20 minutes past 11, the vast audience having listened with the deepest interest to the whole of the proceedings.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1840.

Arrival of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and N. P. These two distinguished champions of universal

iberty landed at an early hour on Monday the 17th nst., at East Boston, from the British Steamer Acadia. 'As soon as it was known that the boat had arrived, many of the colored and white abolitionists repaired to the spot to receive their devoted friends. The hearty shake of the hand—the expressions of joy and the voice of welcome which reverberated on the shores of East Boston from the little band, rendered the scene deeply interesting. Ten gentlemen, five colored and five white, being an equal number of each, ook a carriage for the purpose of conveying the veteran of the Liberator to the city.

A meeting of colored citizens previously called wa held the same evening, to make arr angements for the purpose of giving Mr. Garrison a warm reception.

The meeting was accordingly called at the Marlb o' Chapel on Thursday Evening the 20th inst., and all the abolitionists of Boston and vicinity, irrespecive of complexion, respectfully requested to unite in this public reception of our esteemed friends and coadjutors in the cause of universal emancipation. The citizens generally were respectfully invited to be Percent for the [Reported for the Liberator.]

In consequence of the above notice and invitation, very large assembly of the abolitionists of Boston and vicinity thronged the Marlboro' Chapel, at the time indicated, awaiting the appearance of Mr. Garrion and Mr. Rogers. Twenty five hundred persons an be seated in the chapel: and from its appearance on that night, we should think that not far from two thousand persons were present, of every complexion, from the lightest Northern to the darkest Southern; indiscriminately seated; except that we observed a very proper disposition in the Anglo-Saxon portion of the audience, to avoid appropriating to themselves the eats of prominence and honor, which it was the part of others to occupy on the occasion

Such a meeting is an indication of the progress nprovement in public opinion. It was the first of the character ever held in Boston; and we trust the magnanimous course of those whom public opinion has hitherto deeply injured, in giving such an invitation to 'the citizens generally,' who create public ppinion, will be appreciated as it deserves, and adopted as it ought to be. At three quarters past 7 o'clock, Mr. GARRISON and

Mr. ROGERS entered, and were supported to the platform by Messrs. Smith and Weeden, and were received with three distinct rounds of applause. The choir gave an effective and appropriate musical expression to the feelings of the assembly, being ably sustained by the organist. Among the audience we observed most of the members of the Board of Officers of the Massachusetts Society, and also many members of the Boston Female A. S. Society. After Mr. BARBADOES had taken the chair, prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel Snowdon. Mr. J. T. HILTON named Mr. Garri son to the audience, and then addressed him thus : My WELL-BELOVED FRIEND AND BROTHER

happy lot, in conjunction with the chairman of this meeting, to greet your first entrance into the city of Boston, and to give you a hearty welcome, as our organ-as an exponent of the feelings of the colored It has become my pleasing task again to give you

most cordial welcome on the part of the same people, on your return from what is called the World's Convention;-falsely so called. Your advocacy of the glorious principles of immediate emancipation, for which you have suffered so much, has greatly endeared you to the hearts of this people. They have com forth, as you see, to give you a cordial welcome.

They well remember that William Lloyd Garri was the first who raised his voice in America, in favor of immediate emancipation; and it is William Lloyd Garrison whom they still find their boldest champion

Whilst the pulpit was dumb, you, Sir, lifted up your voice in our behalf like a man! (Applause)-and les editors may conceive themselves slighted, I will remark that they also were dumb; while your voice was raised in a manner the most determined and per severing. They well remember your 'Thoughts or Colonization; '-your predictions of what would befall you in consequence of attacking that rotten system. They remember the noble pledges that you have in past times made in their behalf; and the are here this night to testify that you have uniformly redeemed them all. (Great applause.) We think, on this occasion, of some who were your

early companions; we look for them in vain; they walk no more with you. It would have been ou pleasure to have given them also a tribute of respect But you are still surrounded by a brilliant constellation of faithful spirits, who have never flinched from your side. I behold one who is here sharing with you the pleasures of return. I mean your own beloved Rogers : dear to us also, for his faithfulness in supporting the same principles. Inseparable as the S amese twins, wherever those principles call, there we see you together, united in the bonds of a friendship as close as that of Jonathan and David. The princi ples which characterized you here in the United States, you have nobly sustained in Europe. No change of country, or climate, or people, can make William Lloyd Garrison forget or deny his principles. As we honor those principles, so honor we the men who so nobly sustain them, the men whom we see bearing them forward at whatever labor, suffering and sacrifice. In the words of Job, 'When the eye sees you, then doth it bless you; and when the ear hears you, it bears witness to you.

We congratulate you and ourselves upon your safe eturn to your dear native country-to this city-to the soil which gave you birth-to the society of your beloved family, and to the dear friends that surrou you;-to the colored man whose cause you have adocated. And in expression of our fellowship and grateful sense of your devotedness to it, I now give you, in behalf of this meeting, my right hand, (great applause)-with it goes my heart! (overwhelming applause,) and the hearts of my brethren unitedly, sir. could furnish, to receive the mobites, in order that (Amen, amen, from the meeting.) I present hearts

ed or stolen from you, than your heart e us. (Applause.) And now, Sir, in behalf,

Mr. GARRISON arose amid the warm and said - My friends, I am not sure that able to make myself heard to-night; for a ed the harbor in the noble steam Monday, we were greeted with rene welcome from the citizens on shore; and n on arrival would not let me do less cheer for cheer. The consequence quite lost my voice. You may see h though I have been to England, there is dear to me as my own. Indeed, it is imp me to make the feelings fully comprehe which I see again my native land both with which I find myself here once more chusetts-in Boston-in this temple of Liber before such an audience as this! I thank G. was born in the United States,-that my field. lies in the United States. Though I have England nothing but kindness, and have offe literally overwhelmed with demonstr -yet I had rather be here in the midst of my ed countrymen laboring for their delive elsewhere, though basking in the sunshine I said I was glad to be in Boston once more. I at though Boston has, it is true, used me roughly, in days that are past. I am,-for here I once more THE PEOPLE. In England, 1 seen dukes, and marquises, and earls, and self, in all the hereditary splender of an monarchy, surrounded with luxury and pomp, at people impoverished and oppressed to s but here, in New-England, one looks for such ity in vain.

Yet I have had no reason personally to speak the nobility. I have to make grateful ack ment of much kindness and attention from them I want to see them invested in their own alone. I want them to be the noblemen of man

But here are THE PEOPLE! And oh, how w my heart leap, if my thoughts might stop here. T there are here no such institutions, civil or ecc cal, as there weigh heavily on the people; but our try tolerates-yea, cherishes with all her might, is a thousand times worse,-SLAVERY vain that we strive to take an exalted the nations, till this is done away. No matter, we are-no matter how well fed and clothed a part of our people-no matter how abundant civil and religious privileges-no matter how lent and how equalizing are our institut matter how great are our facilities for instr ardor in benevolent operations :- it all goes for to ing, so long as we grind to the dust three millions our countrymen, because their skins are not ed like our own.

My reception in England, Scotland and Ireland. been all that my heart could desire, and more th could expect; but I have never felt so grateful, honored, as on this night, by your reco

The seceders from our ranks declare me to stumbling-block in the way of the cause of Eman tion! It is quite remarkable, that siaveho find such high professors of abolition to agree them. But it is so. They all agree that till I car got out of the way, the cause is hindered. But wi care I for these declarations? Have I not the with in my own bosom that it is not so? I need so me Have I yet not here additional evidence? Until slaveholder gives me the right hand of fello and the colored man turns indignantly away, I hold that I give the world good evidence of my der tion and usefulness to your cause.

I thank my colored friends for this cheering tion. I rejoice that, though such insidious ef have been made to separate their hearts from m we are but united by them the more closely. Im I shall do nothing to forfeit your valued love to confidence.

In reading, in the Liberator, the acrelebration of the 1st of August, I saw the exper sion of your confidence and esteem for Charles Les Remond. 'The only representative of the colpopulation in England,' said the toast. I that there must be a slight mistake here.—for was I not your representative? (Applause.) A more deserrepresentative than Remond could not have be sent-(applause)-but he was not your only of though the only colored delegate it is true he wa (Applause.)

Gratifying as your reception is to me, I must d clare that it has been no merit in me to have e poused your cause. Had I not done so, what should I have been? Infamous in my own eyes, and t and I saw three millions of its inhabitants, saffer the pressure of every dreadful evil which is the sequence of a deprivation of liberty; robbed of just rights; made the mere property of their plund ers; their bodies subject to the lash of the driver the merest caprice; their spirits deprived of the light of the scriptures: the marriage institution, sacre heaven, impiously annulled :- and the Christiani of the land silent-the pulpit dumb! I saw that a less something could be done to avert the dread doom of unchecked and unrepentant iniquity, o country's destiny was sealed. I saw these things as man and a Christian must; and I could not but set accordance with my deep convictions. But was the any merit in this? On the contrary, I should have been infamous, if I had not acted thus.

My worthy friend, who has just preceded me, he said that I have suffered for this cause. But what have my uffering s been? Nothing! Nothing! On hour of the suffering of being a slave, would of weigh them all. True, I have been vilified, and abused, and misrepresented, through the length and breadth of the land; but what of that? True, I have been imprisoned, driven from place to place, a pri set upon my life; but what of that? I have been be trayed by those in whom I trusted; but what a that? I am grateful for the privilege of being permitted to testify, that there is that in this great ca of human liberty, which can create out of these sufferings, a joy, exceeding and eternal! And if future, there should in the course of my daties beavier dispensations in store for me, 1 pray God to keep me faithful as in times past.

The object of our meeting is to hear tidings of the World's Convention.' I am sorry to be obliged say so, but there has been none held. There he been one of an exclusive character, but we did " find it the one to which we were sent. The prop tion to hold one originated in this country, at first made in the Emancipator, the official organ of American Anti-Slavery Society. It was for a World Convention-nothing less. The abolities land endorsed the proposition. In the nature things, there must be somebody to call it, and it service devolved upon the London Anti-Slavery Ca mittee. They gave their notice to all climes and ple. The American Society, in good faith, and up the strength of that call, appointed delegates to a the convention. Among others, I had the hon an appointment; with several women, well know for devoted attachment to the cause, for emin at a ity in its prosecution, and for great moral excelle and worth of character. It was our desire to been there in good season, for we knew that the tings of 'New Organizatoin' would be unwest and, in fact, they were but too successful. But annual meeting of the American Society was deed too important an occasion to admit of the absen any faithful friends from its deliberations, and therefore decided to remain and attend it; espe as, with a reasonable passage, we might hope b in season. Unfortunately, this was not the calculation of the calculat

he completion been delayed b And here I voyage, we he mostly Engli been resident i and who had frantic in their cated. They very unpopula had repented ple were sick how did it turn we learned the known had jus that even the men; that ever lic, so long the against the tide reracity of on We found on mittee there h

WHOLE

since all has se we found the week, and that

should be per who should be had adhered Yes! the Lon mentality called, and wi s individual n half the world what authority thus making th by what autho redentials of a this the Lundo Convention ob But it was not beneficial in its ed fellow-citize roll of the C the credential ustained (amo Dr. Bowring, ed Solicitor of remarks of the rention.] Th their eminent whose names,

One reason w Convention ha fore we would of the subject prevent us als liscussion. A ing called eve parts of the g one, but resc Another was, egates were i elegates had might the won But we were t tirely mistakes not 'a World' etical dream o ing of such dele vere willing to don committee

it said that som

tion, because a

this seems to b

What is a Wo

ne at which a

not expected ti

that the whole

who were the

And now, w

o which no of

was said, that beginning, to othing but A vention and te did undertake ly applause.) rom their abo true, there sh It was for the Denmark, of E be represented to decide. A ionary power any delegate h unruly, then 1 for exclusion.

outrage was co Again it wa rights, and kep Why, what as not the rights that is the grea Christ Jesus a neither male all their rights oring or castin advocate. (A I heard, too, meeting, in the vocal prayer.

iose who wer servances, by my, if they con individuals, th can female del free to pray or We were to joiced that ' 1h cause in this c after. I deny pursued in prois worth callin of the speaker ses to be very

gious belief, is

ous topics' in much pleased instead of des ing about inw the atonement Now I ask, w do with anti does not stand Once more, We felt that i were delegate really dishone more right the favor (Apple whole delegate of its members reject those w And what w

British use what abolition there from all sage and cur *Alluding to entiohists, whi yer and Galus and the doing have not been able at could no more he by your heart can be ! Sir, in behalf of this ng of high heaven up thusinstic express

ME X--- NO. 35.

steam-ship Acadia; with repeated sho shore; and my feel do less than give the quence is, that I has leed, it is impossible a ally comprehended temple of Libertyis! I thank God that that my field of lab Though I have met esa, and have often b nonstrations of regard the midst of my appre ston once more. I am, me, used me nomewhat 1 am, -for here I se In England, I have and earls, and royalty splendor of an angio luxury and pomp, and re looks for such inequ

e grateful acknowledg I in their own nobil ie noblemen of nature, E! And oh, how wo tions, civil or ecclusion the people; but our co with all her might, who -SLAVERY an exalted rank amor away. No matter wi er how abundant are o no matter how exce ere our instin lities for instructionis :- it all goes for not e dust three millions

desire, and more than l ver felt so grateful, or so nks declare me to be

f the cause of Emancia , that staveholders abolition to agree w Il agree that till I can be Have I not the witu ot so? I need no me devidence? Until th dignantly away, I sh ed evidence of my de-

for this cheering rece h such insidious effe their hearts from mir e more closely. I tran t your valued love an

ignst, I saw the expres steem for Charles Lene here, - for was I not als use.) A more deserving could not have been as not your only one

my own eyes, and the I looked over our land, its inhabitants, suffering at evil which is the con f liberty; robbed of a roperty of their plunde the lash of the driver at rits deprived of the light ige institution, sacred -and the Christianit dumb! I saw that un e to avert the dreadfu repentant iniquity, on I saw these things as a nd I could not but net in evictions. But was there

contrary, I should have neted thus. ns just preceded me, has or this cause. But what Nothing! Nothing! One ing a slave, would out have been vilified, and through the length and it of that? True, I have m place to place, a price fihat? I have been be I trusted; but what of e privilege of being pers that in this great can create out of these light and eternal! And if, is course of my duties b re for me, I pray God to

past. g is to hear tidings of the n sorry to be obliged to none held. There has uracter, but we did not were sent. The proposi in this country, and was er, the official organ of the cty. It was for a World's The abolitioniats of Eng tion. In the nature 6 body to call it, and this ondon Anti-Slavery Comtice to all climes and per , in good faith, and upon pointed delegates to atten hers, I had the honor of ral women, well known e cause, for emin at abil or great moral excellence was our desire to have or we knew that the plotn' would be unwearied; too successful. But the rican Society was deemed admit of the absence t its deliberations, and we

and attend it; especial

e, we might hope to arrive

this was not the ease

should say unfortunatel

found the convention had been in session one ek, and that only three days more remained, for the completion of its proceedings. So long had we delayed by head winds.

and here I will digress for a moment. On our govage, we heard much respecting the anti-slavery from our motley assemblage of passengers, English and Scotch, who had either sident in, or travelling through our country. and who had all imhibed the colorphobia, and were in their opposition towards the cause we advo ted. They told us that anti-slavery had become very ampopular in England; that Lord Brougham ented of having engaged in it; that the peo-West India experiment! But were sick of the how did it turn out? On our arrival in Liverpool, we learned that the largest anti-slavery meeting over known had just been held-Prince Albert in the chair; that even the turies were now professedly anti-slavery men; that even Sir Robert Poel had been pressed in seconnection with the cause, and the whole tory pubic, so long the opposition, could no longer stand out against the tide of its popularity. So much for the sensity of our follow-passengers. But to return. We found on our arrival in London, that the committee there had taken upon themselves to say who should be permitted to enter the Convention, and ild be excluded; and that the Convention had adhered to their decision by a large majority. the London Committee, who were but the in gramentality whereby the World's Convention was called, and who, after having called it, should have seemed no more authority than they might exercise dividual members in its ranks, decided that one tall the world should be excluded! And, I ask, by chat authority they did so? And having done so thus making the convention a delegated body, I ask, that authority it was that they dishonored the dentials of any of the delegates to that body ! All this the London Committee did in advance, and the ention obseguiously yielded to their decision it was not without discussion, that will be mos eficial in its results. Your gifted and distinguishdellow-citizen, Wendell Phillips, proposed that the roll of the Convention should be not ade ou t from lentials of the delegates; and he was noble and (among others) by the eloquent and learned Dr. Bowring, and by William Ashurst, a distinguish. A Solicitor of London. [Here Mr. Garrison read the a of the above named gentlemen in the Conention | Thus spoke two men, distinguished for their emineut ability and expansive philanthropy,

And now, why did not that part of your delegation which no objection was made, enter the meeting One reason was, the lateness of our arrival. The tion had but three days more to sit, and theree we would not disturb it by renewing the agitation he subject already decided, but so decided as to out as also from entering, without renewing its gon. Another reason was, that, after havs called every friend of the oppressed from all a of the globe, the convention was not an open but resolved itself into a delegated body. nother was, that, being a delegated body, the delstee were not all received. Why, which of the egates had the right to reject the rest? As well the women have conspired to vote out the men. men have undertaken to exclude the women. we were told by the committee, that we had enmistaken the nature of the meeting. It was a World's Convention '; that was merely a podream of our friend Whittier. It was a meetg of such delegates from anti-slavery societies as they willing to receive, in conference with the Lor

whose names, for this one act alone, are worthy of all

Last evening, at a meeting in the Melodeon, I heard said that some persons ' refused to join the Convenbecause all the world was not present!" s to be, on the best construction of it-folly. hat is a World's Convention? It is that, at which world may be present. A State Convention is which all the State may be present. Still, it is texpected they all will be there. I complain, not the whole world was not there, but that thos were there, were demed admission. Again it as said, that the London meeting resolved from the ginning, to keep out other questions; to discuss hing but Anti-Slavery. Then I turn to that Conon and tell them that, in excluding women, they undertake to settle another great question. (Live planse.) I say that, in that act, they swerved their abolition integrity. If our credentials were there should have been an end of the matter was for the abolitionists of America, of France, of ark, of England, to choose by whom they would de. A Convention should have some discrey power, I admit. If the moral character of legate had been detestable, or his behavior been y, then I admit there might have been ground lusion. But as it was, I conceive that a great

drage was committed. Again it was said last night, with exultation, 4 that London meeting refused to advocate women's us, and kept close to the advocacy of slave's rights what are women, and who are slaves? Are he rights of both identical? Haman rights !the great question which agitates the age. In rist Jesus and in the Christian scriptures, there er male nor female,' neither bond nor free; but their rights are one. I wrong the slave in dishonor easting one obstacle in the way of his female cate (Applause.)

I beard, too, last night, an apology for the Londor ting, in that it had not opened its sessions with tal prayer. It was said that as the Convention was ed of men entertaining every variety of reli ous belief, it was judged best to save the feelings of we who were conscicutiously opposed to formal obances, by omitting vocal supplication. Then I sy, if they could do thus much to save the feelings of dividuals, they ought to have received our Ameri in famale delegation for the same reason, and left all te to pray or get as they might feel moved in spirit We were told, again, that British abolitionists reed that this incubus' no longer weighed down the use in this country. We shall see how that is hereflor. I dony the fact. I believe that in the cours usued in prosecuting the anti-clavery cause in Amer we shall have a response from all in England that worth calling abolitionism. It was also said by one the speakers, [Rev. Nathaniel Colver,] who profes to be very adverse to the introduction of 'extrane topics' into anti-slavery meetings, that he was eased with the Quakers in England, because lead of dealing in mystical phraseology, and talkabout inward light, "they had much to say about mement and repentance, like good christians! New I ask, what has this talk about the atonement to with anti-slavery? and whether that individual oes not stand condemned out of his own mouth?

Once more, as to our refusal to join the meeting We felt that in rejecting the credentials of those who e delegated with us, the London meeting did ally dishonor our own We felt that we had no te right there than was possessed by our rejected egates; and we would not go in as a matter of (Applause.) We felt that not only were your e delegation dishonored by the exclusion of any is members, but, in rejecting a part, they did also et those who sent them.

And what was their plea? Why, it was contrary British usage and custom. I would fain know hat abolitionists had to do with that! Were they the from all kingdoms and nations to sustain British ge and custom? Neither is there any consistency

Alluding to a meeting got up by the new organi-rationists, which was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Col-ver and Gatusha, respecting their visit to England, and the doings of the Convention.

bors of benevolence-to woman's mission of mercy. Great Britain, and I wish to see those usages abolished. I have seen woman there, bearing burdens un- by the corrupt many. I beseach you to lift up your suited to her physical condition. I have seen woman breaking stone on the high-way, and laboring in the harvest-field, and the brick-yard. I have seen her, with her own hands, gathering dung in the street And yet it would be contrary to British usage and custom to allow women to choose their sphere of usefulness in the field of morals and religion! (Contin- for I believe we have not even a ligament between us

Now, I will not stop to inquire, whether we are ustained by you in the course we took. I never asked myself that question there; for I saw my duty in the light of the facts in the case, and could not besi tate to follow it.

But I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of our friend Charles Lenox Remond. Though a warmer welcome than ordinarily awaits the white man was extended to him, as a man of color, he nobly refused to enter, where any of the advocates of human rights were thrust out And, in thus deciding, he did for our cause than he could possibly have done by neglecting to bear so emphatic a testimony. Indeed, it is far better for the cause of the slave that the Convention pursued the course it did. That cours has raised discussion throughout England; and some at least, who at first adopted it, have now repented. Nay, more; it has brought up before all Europe the question so important to the success of the anti-slavery enterprise, whether, in a moral cause, a womamay be a free moral agent. Not a doubt exists, it my mind, as to the ultimate affirmative decision of that question. I rejoice that it must be so, as it rouses owerful influence, hitherto dormant, for the slave's cause—the cause of liberty and humanity.

With your permission, sir, I will read a letter this subject addressed to our co-delegate, Lucretia Mott, by Daniel O'Connell, (applause) the champi of Ireland. [Mr. Garrison here read the letter.]

And is it nothing that DANIEL O'CONNELL is with us on this question? Has the cause of human rights a more powerful champion than he? No matter that be is vilified by the enemies of that cause. Their oboquy and misrepresentation are but the proofs of his fidelity. There is no man so popular with the people in England-none that ought to be more dear to the abolitionist and to the man of color, in America.

My time is hastening, but I would fain extend it so as to give one more letter. It is from WILLIAM How-ITT, well known on both sides of the Atlantic as man of genius, letters, and active philanthropy; and I am the more desirous to read it, as it will serve to show some things which do not appear in the proceedings of the Convention, and which induced that body to take the course it did. The assertion here made does not admit of a doubt. Lucretia Mott, one of our co-delegates, was of the denomination o Friends here called Hicksite Quakers. The majority of the London committee being Quakers of the Orthodox school, their sectarian prejudices played admirably into the hands of the clerical opponents of woman's free labors for the cause. To gratify their bigotry on one point, they did not scruple to act agains their principles by joining in a crusade against the adon of women with those whom on other occasions they call 'bireling priests.'

William Howitt is a member of the orthodox body of Friends, and, in speaking as he does, he acquits himself like a noble-hearted, honest man. [Here Mr. Garrison read the letter from Mr. Howitt.] (Great applause attended and followed the reading of the letter.)

And is it nothing to have WILLIAM HOWITT with Nor are these the only ones who are the consistent advocates of human rights; but many others in England, Scotland, and Ireland, have expressed their dissatisfaction with the limited and restricted character of the meeting. There will never be another

Yet let not slaveholders exult in view of its doings. Let them know that there was not a dissentient voice in the Convention, on the subject of the guilt of all who participate in slaveholding; and the very injustice and contractedness it exhibited will be, instrumentally, the means of awakening the whole mighty influence of womanhood against slavery.

I wish I had time to lay before you the sentimen British abolitionists, on the subject of prejudice known to them. But I leave my bro. Rogers to state some facts illustrative of their feelings towards those whose skin are not colored like their own. Great is more and more of their co-operation. We shall hear their voices lifted up in unison with ours, as thunder answers to thunder.

We have labored, wherever we went, to excite in the people a sense of what Great Britain owes the world as the exemplar of righteousness, and as the pi-'sifted in' a good many other things too, with our abolitionism. (Laughter.) Temperance for one. We shall see whether it will be brought as a heavy charge against us from our 'new organization' censors, that, in England, we have sifted in 'tee-totalism. And here I am sorry to say, that the abolitionists are not all temperance men in England as they are generally here. It is something of a cross in England for aman to espouse that cause, and I had to bear my testimony against them in that respect. I know you will not complain that I 'sifted in' that testimony. (Applause.) And then I had to say something about Peace, for oh! I have heard enough of war. My heart cries out with the Scottish poet:

A dear, happy home this old world would be. If men, when they're here, would make shift to agre And each say to his neighbor, in cottage and half— Come, give me your hand-we are brethren all!'

Yes! I have seen enough of ' preparations for war in a time of peace ' I saw, throughout Great Britain, the armaments, and munitions, and fortifications prepared for future bloodshed;-I saw her splendid mon uments erected in commenoration of all the butchery of foughten fields; and I felt impelled to declare, wherever I went, against every abomination which prevents all men from feeling that they belong to the would have said the slave. me common family. I rejoice to say, that there They deprecate a collision with us. We are one

its, and pass on. (Applause.) When they rebuke argue 'the seal off the bond.'

man to address the house of lords, it ill becomes them should do for the advancement of our principles. All to present their usages as an obstacle to woman's la- the true-hearted are undivided from each other. We were too many and too popular, and it is well that our (Applause) But they have some very bad usages in ranks have been winnowed out. God does not save by the many, but by the few-by the tried few, not hearts to Him, to whom the heart is never raised in vain-and rejoice, for your redemption draws nigh.

I have been too long, I fear, and have defrauded ny dear friend Rogers of the time he should have or upied. My bro. Hilton has justly said, that our iou is more perfect than that of the Siamese twins; We are rather like the ocean-drops that mingle into one. I cannot be too grateful for the privilege I have enjoyed in the company of that dear friend. I rejoice to find that you are soon to remove him from his little post among the northern mountains, (though that is very important one,) to bear the grand National Anti-Slavery Standard to the onset. (Applause) His voice has ever been a most awakening and cheering ne, and it gladdens my heart that he is to be placed where it will reverberate round the land. (Ap plause.)

It is utterly impossible for me to express to you wha I feel to-night; but you do not want many words. I shall try to show you by my life hereafter, how grate ful I am for this affectionate reception.

[While the collection was taking up, Mr. Garrise read from a Glasgow paper the reception of the Amer can Society's delegation in Glasgow, in Dr. Wardnw's Chapel, to illustrate the freedom from prejudice of the Scottish people.]

Mr. William C. Nell next addressed Mr. Rogers of chalf of the meeting. Mr. Nell said-RESPECTED FRIEND:

In behalf of my fellow citizens, I have been appoint ed to congratulate you on your return to your native land, and in their name to bid you welcome.

In the performance of this duty, my heart is fille with pleasurable and grateful emotions. The services which you have rendered the colored man-you firm adherence and fidelity to the truth in the days that tried men's souls, and your recent services in the cause of humanity by your advocacy of its claims be ond the Atlantic-this, and much more that I night name, all rushes upon my mind on this interesting occasion. I shall, in future days, refer to this as one of the most auspicious moments of my life; when, sir, the distinguished honor was mine of extending to you this hand on behalf of the colored citzens of Boston, to welcome your return, hailing you as the worthy colleague of our faithful friend and advocate-our beloved Garrison.

Anticipating the high satisfaction of listening to you will say nothing farther. I will only with heartfelt joy, in behalf of this meeting, once more bid you wel-

Mr. Rogers then came forward. He said-It is very difficult for me, situated as I am, to express the motions I feel. A man whose heart is filled with joy of recent return to his beloved country, through the dangers of the deep and the vicissitudes of travel, to meet dear friends on so interesting an occasionyou can appreciate his feelings better than he can de cribe them. Thus much I will attempt to express that no honor that man can do to me is in my view to be compared with the honor of being estimated, in these times, by the man of color as his friend and advocate. Situated as he is with respect to us, (and to our disgrace be it told, we have all treated him with shameful wrong,) it is our highest dignity to have done any thing in his behalf which his feelings lead nim to appreciate. To meet you thus, my friends, is the greatest honor and privilege of my life: in sincerity I declare it. The time is shortly coming when every odious and hateful distinction between man and man will be done away; when we shall blush to re number that color was ever made a test instead of character This city takes the lead in trampling upon the odious prejudice-other cities shall follow, and the world shall follow.

I am unfit to give you so well-digested a recital of our adventures as you have a right to expect. 1 'renember a mass of things, but nothing distinctly.' m weary and fatigued with the passage-I am homerick also for it is four months since I have seen my beloved family; and when I think of them, I learn to appreciate the feelings of the slave. I am glad to be ceused from much narration. Garrison has given you the gist and the marrow of our experiences. I am witness to his accuracy, for I accompanied him every where. I concurred with all my heart in the views of our course which he has just given you. I recollect, and you will also remember it, my exul tion at the thought of a 'World's Convention.' I expressed all the enthusiasm it kindled up in my soul and in the little paper I edited among the mountains, I spread out my expectations. I was delighted, and I blustered out my feelings. I thought it was to be a grand meeting of mankind-the first since the confusion of tongues; and what were my emotions when I oneer of human rights. Yes, and I will add, we have got there, and found that Lucretia Mott, that devoted orer in the cause, (applause) had been excluded from that meeting on account of her sex! I have the same credentials. If hers were dishonored, so were mine. And was it for me to think that I could be of use where the services of such an advocate were rejected? Was it for me to suffer this contempt to be cast upon those who sent me? I told them No !

I was sent, too, by the abolitionists of New-Hampshire, my dear native State, than whom there are none more faithful or more spirited; and may my right hand forget her cunning, if I ever disgrace them They, too, had been enthusiastic in their anticipations They, 100, had thought that now were all mankind called together I looked for the sublime gathering, but it was not there. That was only a flourish of one of our American versifiers. I found a conference o the London Committee, but I was not sent there by the abolitionists of New-Hampshire, and I did not re present New-Hampshire any where where I was not sent. (Applause.) Had they been there to have witnessed every sect, and sex, and kingdom, and color, represented upon that platform, how exulting would have been their emotions for humanity's sake ! . The more the better!' they would have cried; and so

But it was not so. I was shocked and mortified to these principles were hailed with joy and received find it was not so. But I soon recovered myself, and with cheers. The British people are not our enemies. tried to put my voyage to the best account for the cause. I took myself up into the gallery, in company with them in our language, our interests, and our re- with Garrison and Remond, to overlook what remainligion. We are one with them in our aspirations for ed of the proceedings. The act was decisive in it ional reform; and if either nation be reformed at effect. Haman never looked more blank on seeing Morall, her reformers must go forward with their feet decai sitting in the king's gate with his hat on, than shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace; did this 'Committee in conference' on seeing us take with the feeling that all mankind are countrymen and the position we did. Garrison was besought to come down. They tried by every means in their power to And now I want the colored people to sympathise seduce him down. Every time he was mentioned, with all who need their sympathy. I want them to that whole conference would applaud, as if they call on British abolitionists to sympathise with the thought they could clap him down. We were beset oppressed and suffering classes in their own land. I with entreaties and regrets; and, to crown the whole, beseech them to put forth the finger of warning and at a special meeting of the Committee, the following entreaty to their British friends, in view of all the letter and resolutions were adopted and sent to us sufferings of those at hand, even at their doors. I call [Here Mr. Rogers read the letter of the London Com upon the colored people to support every unpopular mittee.] This would have been very kind-flattereform the world over-to pity and plead for the poor ing in the extreme even, if there had not been a motive oppressed Irishmen; for all who suffer; whether at for it. It was the winding up of their efforts to re the south, or on the British shores, or in India-or move that argument against their decision (pointing numbered by the hundred millions. We should, as to Mr. Garrison,) out of the gallery. (Applause.) nations, reciprocate rebukes. And as we send our But they might as well have expected to remove the souls to theirs, freighted with reproof and exhortation, pillars upon which the gallery stood. They could let them meet on the deep, and embrace as angel spir- not argue away what they had done: they could not

our manifold national sins, let us also be faithful in re- In order to give you some idea of that Committee buking theirs, and then we shall have cancelled the debt. (Applause.)

I will tell you how they treated Wendell Phillips. You know him, and how he would always conduct In view of all that we have witnessed since our de- himself. If there is any resolution or business that it

ance all has seemed for the best.) When we arrived, in their plea. With a woman on the throne, a wo- together to-night over the prospects of our cause. regular course of the day, it is enstomary there to Important Letter from William Howitt of Eng- if the men who now take the lead in warring on the man at the head of their established church, a wo-man commander-in-chief of the army and navy, a wo-man commander-in-chief of the army and navy and navy and a wo-man commander-in-chief of the army after waiting the whole day, (and they knew he was waiting,) Wendell Phillips rose to introduce a certain don Convention, will be read with great interest and paper, the contents of which they knew, and dreaded will cause no little sensation on both sides of the Atto nave introduced. It was a late hour; and he gave lantic. It is from the pen of William Howitt, a way, on condition that he should be permitted to pre- man distinguished for his philanthropy and literary sent it the first thing in the morning. It was agreed attainments-and, we believe, a member of the Socie with one consent that he should have that opportunity. There was not a doubt about it We witnessed it from the gallery. But the morning came,-the floor was denied him. In fact, the Conference could right. We have also a Letter in type from Ireland's not help itself. It began in contraction, and it was great champion, DANIEL O'CONNELL, on the same subconsequently obliged to go in contraction, and end as ject, but it is unavoidably postponed by the pressure it begun; and it has had one result of immense im. of other matter until next week portance. It has agitated that whole island with the extraneous question' they had settled, and settled erong. (Applause.) Remond was besought with importunity to quit his position in the gallery ; for his complexion made his testimony of great weight. They reasonably supposed the colored man must know

> little value as to be rejected without reproof from him. I have since learned from distinguished men all over the United Kingdom, that this affair has more effectually agitated the subject of human rights, than could have been done by ten years of lecturing William Lloyd Garrison, they told me, the laborious and unflinehing American abolitionist ' came to Lon don and found an Anti-Slavery Convention there that he was unable to join. And the kingdoms have been

whether the services of woman to his cause were of se

enquiring why?'
After the close of the conference, our time was no spent in vain. We have labored in behalf of the cause in a series of social and public meetings since that time. Wherever we went, the people thronged to see and hear Garrison.

He has ' sifted in ' his principles fully ; and me kind will hear of it hereafter. Our time was not through the principal cities of England, Scotland and Ireland, crossing the channel in the night, literally going to bed in one island, and waking up in the

Remond has greatly enjoyed the comfort of passing easily about, unmolested by prejudice. He suffered greatly from it on the passage out. He was, in fact, in America, all the time he was on the water. (Laughter.) He could not get out of America till be got to England. (Laughter.) He could not have a cabin passage-and our friend William Adams engaged a passage in the steerage for two, but he forgot to tell what Remond's color was, and he was turned out of the steerage; and they built him a temporary sleeping place at the bottom of the gangway, so that benefit of it. He suffered this prolongation of American treatment till he reached England, in face of all Look at him now. There he is on the platform at Exeter Hall, cheered by 5000 people. What gentle- World's Convention' converting itself into the fag man is that who takes him by the hand? That is end of the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. Look at him in conver- That convention, met from various countries and clisation with that lady up in yonder gallery. That la- mates to consider how it shall best advance the sa dy is the widow of Lord Byron. What will Americared cause of humanity, -of the freedom of the race. ans say to that? Will the New-Yorkers who turned the abolitionists out of their boarding-house into the the same table with them, mob that woman? We all dined with her, at the table of a great lady there, thence to the meeting of that evening, Remond was invited to go in the carriage with them, and we had Buxton was most anxious to secure Remond to lecture throughout England in behalf of his new scheme. And so were also the London Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society-bnt he de-

clined their offers. I wish you could have witnessed the scene in Dr Wardlaw's Chapel the night of our reception in Scotland-Dr. Wardlaw himself presiding over that immense meeting. That chapel, you remember, was the scene of George Thompson's labors and triumphs: where Breckinridge fought and fell ingloriously before him. Dr. Wardlaw took Remond by the hand and introduced him to the meeting, and then the affecting scene took place which you heard read. This was but one of the marks of affection and respect showered upon your rejected and wandering delegates. They feel deeply in Scotland, the crueity of making ; responsible for his complexion. They deafened the air with their cheers, in token of their approbation of a contrary course. In their enthusiasm they him the hand of the meeting, and they would have it, had be permitted it. In Ireland our recention abolitionists, that have acknowledged the propriety and the rightfulness of our course, and have condemned the opposite one. But I have no wish to say a I will only speak of one more beloved friend -the friend of the cause of us all-Gronge Thomp-England than he. Peals of applause greet his ennce and his returning from every popular meeting

He spoke favorable for the cause of universal human ity in the meeting - and he roted right. But George Thompson afterwards came out fully and firmly with us. He looked back upon the speech he made at the Conference, and he was ashamed of that speech And now he is not only with us, but repentantly with us. (Continued applause.)

I am highly gratified by your cordial reception to

night. I attribute it to the respect you have for the principles of our cause. I assure you of my renewed devotedness to their promulgation. My conviction daily deepens, that they are the principles on which the interest, the dignity, the improvement, the happiness of the whole human family depend. And I pledge myself to this meeting, that the little strength and spirit I have, shall be devoted to them. I would willingly say something of my brother Garrison, but I need not You know him-I know him-and I know that praise does not suit his ears. Yet, much as I now feel respecting him, I say, when he 'inter feres with the progress of the cause, throw him over.

I thank you for the patience with which you have ard me at this late hour, and affectionately take my

leave. (Much applause.) Mr. J. T. Hilton then read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted. After singing a hymn, a blessing was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Cannon, and the assembly separated, at a late hour amid expressions of mutual satisfaction and congratulation. Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of the World's Convention, (falsely so called,) in refu-

sing to lower a noble principle to accommodate a bar

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston feel ourselves ably represented at anti-sirvery meet ings in England, in the person of Charles Lenox Re

The extreme length of the proceedings of the many articles intended for our present number. Remember the State Anti-Slavery Conv.

parture, I feel that we have great occasion to rejoice is deemed desirable to bring up, which is out of the 5th and 9th of the same month.

land, to Lucretia Mott.

The following Letter, in relation to the ion of the American fernale delegation from the Lonty of Friends. He hesitates not to affirm, that Quaker sectarianism had more to do with the rejection of La cretia Mott than sex-and we are quite sure that he is

Lospos, June 27th, 1840. DEAR FRIEND :

I snatch the few last minutes of a very hurried tin before embarking for Germany, to express to you and your fellow delegates the sense I have of your un worthy reception in this country, which has grown on me for the last week extremely, even amid the overwhelming pressure of arrangements, inevitable n quitting London for a considerable stay abroad Mary and myself greatly regret that we had left our home before we had the opportunity of seeing you, or we should have had the sincerest pleasure in welcom ing you here to spend at least one day of quiet, as pleasant as that which we spent with you at our thy friend Mr. Ashurst's at Muswell Hill. I regret still more that my unavoidable absence from town pre vented my making part of the Convention, as nothing should have hindered me from stating there, in the plainest terms, my opinion of the real grounds on which you were excluded.

It is pitiable that you were excluded on the plea of being women; but it is disgusting that, under that plea, you were actually excluded as heretics. That is spent in idle curiosity. We passed by rapid marches the real ground of your exclusion, and it ought to have been at once proclaimed and exposed by the liberal members of the Convention; but I believe they were not aware of the fact I heard of the circum stance of your exclusion at a distance, and immediately said- Excluded on the ground that they are women?' No, that is not the real cause-there is omething behind. Who and what are these female delegates? Are thever hodox in religion? The answer was, 'No, they are considered to be of the Hick-site party of Friends.' My reply was, 'That is enough-there lies the real cause, and there needs no other. The influential Friends in the Convention would never for a moment tolerate their presence there, if they could prevent it. They hate them, be cause they have dared to call in question their sectaif any rain should fall in the night, he should have the rian dogmas and assumed authority, and they have taken care to brand them in the eyes of the Calvin istic Dissenters, who form another large and influenour professions of religion and republicanism. He stepped on shore, and then his sufferings ceased. eyes the most odious of heretics." But what a miserable spectacle is this! The

independent of caste of color,-immediately falls the victim of bigotry, and one of its first acts is, to estabstreet last spring, because their colored friends sat at lish a caste of sectarian opinion, and to introduce color into the very soul! Had I not seen, of late years a good deal of the spirit which now rules the Society with several other ladies, and when they went from of Friends, my surprise would have been unbounded at seeing them argue for the exclusion of women from a public body, as women. But nothing which they to follow after on foot. (Laughter and applause.) do now surprises me. They have in this case, to gratify their wretched spirit of intolerance, at once abandoned one of the most noble and most philosoph ical of the established principles of their own Society That Society claims, and claims justly, to be the first Christian body which has recognized the great Christian doctrine, that THERE IS NO SEX IN SOULS-that male and female are all one in Christ Jesus. They were Fox, and Penn, and the first giants of the Socie ty, who dared, in the face of the whole world's prejudices, to place woman in her first rank,-to recognize and maintain her moral and intellectual equality. It was this Society which thus gave to woman her inalienable rights, -her true liberty; which restored to her the exercise of mind, and the capacity to exhibit before man, her assumed ancient tord and master, the highest qualities of the human heart and under standing-discretion, sound counsel, sure sugacity mingled with feminine delicacy, and that beautiful, innate modesty, which avails more to restrain its possessor within the bounds of prudence and usefulness proposed to place Remond in the centre, and give than all the laws and customs of corrupt society. It was this Society which, at once fearless in its confidence in woman's goodness and sense of propriety was most gratifying. The English and Scotch are gave to its female portion its own Meetings of Disc warm in their demonstrations of regard, but I think pline—meetings of civil discussion, and transaction of Irish affection goes before it all. For heart, for feel-actual and various business. It was this Society ing, for the genuine affections of a philanthropic peo- which did more-which permitted its women, in the ple, they are unequalled. We passed some days in face of a great apostolic injunction, to stand forth in Dublin, and saw the very flower and choice of Irish its churches and preach the gospel. It has in fact society. At 11 o'clock at night, we took leave of sent them out, armed with the authority of its certifisome of those dear friends on board the steamer; and cates, to the very ends of the earth, to preach in pubon the deck of the Acadia, at Liverpool, one of them lic -to visit and persuade in private. And what has rejoined us the next day, having come 250 miles to been the consequence? Have the women put their take us by the hand once more. Many are the names faith and philosophy to shame? Have they disgraced of noble-hearted men, distinguished as men and as themselves or the Society which has confided in them? Have they proved by their follies, their extravagances, their unwomanly boldness and want of a just sense of decorum, that these great men were word against 'New-Organization' to night. I am wrong? On the contrary, I will venture to say, and willing to forget it to-night, though only for the time I have seen something of all classes, that there is not in the whole civilized world, a body of women to be found, of the same numbers, who exhibit more modson. No man has more the respect of the people of esty of manner and delicacy of mind than the ladie of the Society of Friends; and few who equal then in sound sense and dignity of character. There can be no question, that the recognition of the moral and intellectual equality of the most lovely and interest ing portion of our Society has tended, and that very materially, to raise them greatly in value, as wives, as bosom friends, and domestic counsellors, whose ines timable worth is only discovered in times of trial and perplexity.

And here have gone the little men of the present

day, and have knocked down, in the face of the world all that their mighty ancestors, 'in this respect, had built up'! If they are at all consistent, they must carry out their new principle, and sweep with i through the ancient constitution of their own society. They must at once put down meetings of disciplinamongst their women-they must call home such as are in distant countries, or are traversing this, preaching and visiting families. There must be no more appointments of women to meet committees of men, to deliberate on matters of great importance to the Society. But the fact, my dear friend, is, that bigotry i never consistent, except that it is always narrow, ways ungracious, and always, under plea of uniting God's people, scattering them one from another, and rendering them weak as water.

I want to know what religious opinions have to do with a 'World's Convention.' Did you meet to settle doctrines or conspire against slavery? Many an august council has attempted to settle doctrines, and in vain; and you had before you a subject so vast, so nd, and Adams, at pressing, so monstrous, that in presence of its sublimi ty, any petty jealousy and fancied idea of superiority ought to have fallen as dust from the boughs of a cedar. You, as delegates, had to meet this awful fact in the face, and to consider how it should be grappled with! how the united power of civilized nations should be brought to bear upon it! The fact, that, after near ly a century of gradually growing and accumulating great meeting in Glasgow has necessarily excluded efforts to put down slavery and the slave-trade, little has been done—that there are now more slaves in the world than ever, and that the slave-trade is far more which is to be held in Worcester on the 7th and 8th extensive and monstrous than it was when Clarkson of October. Another will be held at Springfield on the Sth and 9th of the same month.

evil, were truly great men, it would silence in them every other feeling than that of its enormity; and the godlike resolve that all hands and all hearts should be rasised before Heaven, and united in its spirit, to chase this spreading villary from the earth speedily and forever. But men, however benevolent, cannot be great men if they are bigots. Bigots are like the peasants who build their cabins in the mighty palaces of the ancient Casars. The Casars who raised the vast fabrics are gone, and their power in which they raised them is gone with them. Poor and little men raise their huts within those august palace walls, and fancy themselves the inhabitants of the palaces themselves. So in the mighty fane of Christianity, bigots and secturians are continually rearing their little cab ins of sects and parties, and would fain persuade us, while they fill their own narrow tenements, that they fill the glorious greatness of Christianity itself! It is surely high time that, after eighteen hundred years of Christ's reign, we should be prepared to allow each other to hold an opinion on the most important of all subjects to ourselves. It is surely time that we opened our eyes sufficiently to see what is so plain in the gospel-the sublime difference between the spirit of Christ, and the spirit of his disciples when they fain would have made a bigot of him. . We saw mer doing miracles in thy name—and we forbade them."
Forbid them not, for they who are not against us are with us.' It is not by doctrines that Christ said that his disciples should be known, but by their fruitsand by the greatest of all fruits-lore. You, dear friend, and those noble women to whom I address myself when addressing you, have shown in your own ountry, the grand christian testimonial of love to mankind in the highest degree. You have put your lives in your hands, for the sake of man's freedom from caste, color and mammon ;-and the greatest dis grace that has of fate years befallen this country is, that you have been refused admittance as delegates to the Convention, met ostensibly to work that very work for which you have so generously labored and freely suffered.

The Convention has not merely insulted you, but those who sent you. It has testified that the men of America are at least far ahead of us in their opinion of the discretion and usefulness of women. above all, this act of exclusion has shewn how far the Society of Friends is fallen from its ancient state of greatness, and catholic nobleness of spirit.

But my time is gone. I have not said one half, one tenth, one hundredth part of what I could say to you and to your companions on this subject: but of this be assured, time and your own delegators will do you justice. The true Christians in all ages were the heretics of the time; and this I say, not because I believe exactly as you do, for in truth, I neither know nor desire to know, exactly, how far we think alike, All that I know or want to know is, that you have shown the grand mark of Christian truth-love to mankind.

I have heard the noble Garrison blamed that he has not taken his place in the Convention, because you, his fellow delegates, were excluded. I, on the contrary, honor him for his conduct. In mere worldly wisdom he might have entered the Convention, and there entered his protest against the decision-but in at once refusing to enter, where you, his fellow delegates, were shut out, he has entered a far nobler proest, not in the mere Convention, but in the world at targe. I honor the lofty principle of that true champion of humanity, and shall always recollect with delight the day Mary and I spent with you and him.

I must apologise for this most, basty and, I fear, illegible scrawl, and with our kind regards and best wish es for your safe return to your native country, and for many years of honorable labor there for the truth and freedom, I beg to subscribe myself, most sincerely, your friend. WILLIAM HOWITT.

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

Notwithstanding the promptness with which most of our subscribers discharge their obligations, there is still a considerable number who are in arrears, and to such we have a few words to say.

1. We need the money you owe us. As you pro-fess to believe that 'the laborer is worthy of his hire! it is only necessary to remind you that your delinquency, if persisied in, may occasion very serious embarrassment to those who have no means of a livelihood, except the avails of their hard toil. Editors and printers are no more able to live on air

than other people.

2. You are under obligation to pay for the papers we have sent you. We fear that some of you do not feel this obligation as you ought. The debt of one individual is indeed small, but when several hundred withhold payment, the aggregate deficiency is the occasion of serious e

3. According to notice previously given, we shall now discontinue the Liberator to all subscribers who are in arrears for 15 months or more.

4. Those who receive this notice, and a bill accompanying it, are earnestly requested to remit the amount due forthwith. We also invite them to renew their subscriptions.

5. There may be instances in which our accounts are in error, so that names will be- cut off which ought to be retained. Let no one take offence or this account, but inform us immediately of any mistakes which may occur. We shall, of course, promptly correct them.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening, Aug. 23d, at the Belknap street church, by Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Ben-jamin P. Bassett to Miss Sarah Turner Telford, both of this city.

DIED-In Cumberland, R. I., Ray Garrison, son of Nehemiah and Sally Randall, aged 2 years and 2 months.

THE UNION MONTHLY CONCERT FOR THE SLAVE
Will be holden in the Marlboro' Chapel, Hall No

Will be holden in the Mariboro Chapel, Hall No. 2, on Monday evening next, Aug. 31st, commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

The collectors to 'THE WEEKLY CONTRIBUTION' are requested to be punctual to make their collections, so as to be able to report at the concert. The abolitionists of Boston and vicinity, one and all, should sustain this meeting by their presence.

J. A. COLLINS.

· MONTHLY OFFERING."

'MONTHLY OFFERING.'

Those who have received the first number of this little periodical are requested to act as agents, and forward the names and the amount of subscription as soon as possible, that the publisher may be enabled to determine how large an edition of the next number to publish. Those who do not wish to become subscribers are requested to return the first number of 'The Offering,' as it is likely to run short. The second number will be sent to none who have not forwarded their subscriptions.

NOTICE

NOTICE.

A Quarterly Meeting of the N. E. Golden Rule Association will be held in the Methodist meeting house in Worcester, on Wednesday, the 2d of September, at 10 o'clock A. M. Delegates from Societies in the towns in the vicinity, and the friends of the cause are affectionately invited to attend and participate in the doings of the meeting.

doings of the meeting.

An address may be expected in the evening, in behalf of the Orphan School which the association prohalf of the Orpman South poses to establish. MARY P. KENNY, Rec. Sec'ry.

NATIONAL REFORM CONVENTION. At a meeting of colored citizens of Boston, held in the Smith School Ruom on Monday evening, Aug. 24th, 1849, the following gentlemen were unanimous-ly appointed delegates to attend the National Reform Convention, to be held in New Haven, Conn. on the first Monday in September next:—S. R. Alexander, J. T. Hilton, J. G. Barbadoes, Benjamin Weeden, J. B. Smith.

S R. ALEXANDER, Chairman. WM. C. NELL, Sec'ry.

THE WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR
Will be held in Worcester, October 7th and 8th,
at the time of the meeting of the State Convention.
Individuals and Societies are earnestly requested to
send in donations of articles and money to Mrs. JOHN MILTON EARLE, Worcester, Mass.

THE PUBL

THE ANTI-S

Oliver J

To whom

paper.

TERMS.

ACT Letters at

IT ADVERTIS

INSERTED THE SET OF THE SET O

JACKSON, S.

WM. LLO

VOL.

BRI

PEECH OF

the First . Society, held 1840.

WILLIAM LA

States, can e Report sho had but lit

ime was, his islaved fello eir instant

heir instant was a crime, hecause they I ting it, and he to do so. (He secasion? He foreigner.' Tind were not it.

nterference of antrymen w ates; and the

my man to give my part of the fice. (Hear, h

ous movement were engaged

ponents; but they met with would only pre-cence or refor

haps these opposed not to me eern him. It that he was th

othing conne

hat every sixt

He had com of liberty from It was that he

only to assist ca, but in effe out the world.

nimedes only ace his leve

he same way hat they only reedom might

lave system He thanked C

uch a spot. returned home felt to share in

On Saturda

nniversary of my he had bl men were sol-rorld, for the

same time

ings in cha magination, the declar oppression oppression above the and the shout

ngs of those

een so impiot as that of the

Again they as

And yet, on t

chandize of (Cheers.) B:

faning the na others strugg have been on

It was said

distinction.

tional antipa Christian, an

world as his

trymen. (He

cean, no pl

their country their country for the slave

an African,

as at that me that very slav

From the British Anti-Slavery Reperter.

TO THE POETS OF AMERICA.

TO THE POETS OF AMERICA.

[During the recent sittings of the great Anti-Slavery Convention, an earnest wish was expressed that the Poets of America might consecrate their talents to the sacred cause of freedom. This idea was happily taken up by Dr. William Beattie, who speedily produced the following spirited address to the transatlantic bards. On occasion of the soirce given to the foreign delegates, at the close of the Convention, a copy of this address was read to the assembled delegates; and the Rev. Jas. Carlile, as chairman on the occasion, was instructed, by a unanimous vote, to 'convey the most cordial thanks of the meeting to the author, Dr. Beattie, and respectfully to request the manuscript, with the view to its publication in Britain and America. This resolution was conveyed to the author, whose kind compliance was not only immediately given, but conveyed in terms evineing an ardent and given, but conveyed in terms evineing an ardent and devoted attachment to the cause of the immediate and universal abolition of slavery and the slave-trade. The address will, we trust, awaken the sympathies and command the energies of those American poets to whom the gifted writer makes his emphatic appeal.]

BARDS of Freedom's boasted land ! Brothers !- foremost of the free ! Ye, who with impassioned hand Sweep the chords of Liberty Ye, to whom the boon is given To win the ear and melt the heart ! Awake ! and, waking earth and heaven, Perform the minstrel's noblest part.

Why stand you mute? when on the car A thunder-peal from sea to sea-A peal death's darkest haunts shall hear-Proclaims - The slave shall now be free! Long has he drain'd the bitter cup! Long borne the scourge and dragg'd the chain; But now the strength of Europe 's up-A strength that ne'er shall sleep again !

Your GARRISON has fanned the flame ! CHILD, CHAPMAN, PIERPONT, catch the fire ! And, roused at Freedom's hallow'd name, Hark ! BRYANT-WHITTIER-strike the lyre! While here-hearts, voices, trumnet-toned-MORTGOMERY, COWPER, CAMPBELL, MOORE-To Freedom's glorious cause respond, In sounds that thrill to every core!

Their voice has conjured up a power No foes can daunt-no force arrest That gathers strength with every hour, And strikes a chord in every breast !-A power that soon, on Afric's sand, On Cuba's shore, on ocean's flood, Shall crush the oppressor's iron hand, And blast the traffickers in blood !

Oh! where should Freedom's hope abide, Save in the bosoms of the free Where should the wretched negro hide, Save in the shade of Freedom's tree? And where should minstrel wake the strain That cheers Columbia's forests wild? Oh! not where captives clank their chain For POETRY is FREEDOM's child !

The minstrel cannot, must not sing,

Where fettered slaves in bondage pine Man has no voice, the muse no wing, Save in the light of Freedom's shrine Oh! by those songs your children sing-The lays that soothe your winter fires! The hopes-the hearths-to which you cling ; The sacred ashes of your sires! By all the joys that crown the free-Love -Honor-Fame-the hopes of Heaven Wake in your might! that earth may see Gon's gifts have not been vainly given!

BARDS of Freedom's favored strand ! Strike at last your loftiest key! Peal the watchword through the land! Shout till every slave is free! Long has he drained the bitter cup-Long borne the lash and clanked the chain But now the strength of Europe 's up-A strength that ne'er shall sleep again ! PARE SQUARE, June 24.

THE APPLE-TREE. BY MARY HOWITT.

Let them sing of bright red gold;

Let them sing of silver fair; Sing of all that's on the earth, All that's in the air; All that's in the sunny air, All that's in the sea; And I'll sing a song as rare Of the apple-tree! The red-bloomed apple-tree; The red-cheeked apple-tree; That's the tree for you and me,

The ripe, rosy apple-tree! Learned men have learned books, Which they ponder night and day; Easier leaves than theirs I read,-Blossoms pink and white; Blossom-leaves all pink and white,

Wherein I can see Charactered as clear as light, The old apple-tree; The gold-cheeked apple-tree : The red-streaked apple-tree; All the fruit that groweth on The ripe-rosy apple-tree !

Soon as harvest toil is o'er, Speculates on apple-crops-Be they less or more; I could tell him; less or more Is well known to me; I have eyes that see the core Of the apple-tree; The old, mossy apple-tree; The young glossy apple-tree; Scathed or sound, the country round, I know every apple-tree!

Winter comes, as winter will,

Autumn comes, and our good-man,

Bringing dark days, frost and rime ; But the apple is in vogue At the Christmas-time; At the merry Christmas-tim Folks are full of glee; Then they bring out apples prime, Of the primest tree; Then you the roast-apple see, While they toast the apple-tree,

Singing with a jolly chime, Of the brave old apple-tree !

LORD BYRON.

BY REV. WALTER COLTON, U. S. NAVY. He might have soar'd, a miracle of mind, Above the doubts that dim this shadowy sphere, And poured from thence, as music on the wind, se prophet-tones which men had turned to hear As if an angel's voice had sung of bliss, In some bright world, beyond the tears of this

But he betrayed his trust and lent his gift Of glorious faculties, to blight and mar The moral universe, and set adrift The anchor'd hopes of millions: thus the star Of his eventful destiny became A wild and wandering orb of fearful flame.

That orb hath set, yet still its lurid light Flashes above the broad horizon's verge, As if some comet, plunging from its height, Should pause upon the ocean's boiling surge, And in defiance of its darksome doom, Light fer itself a fierce volcanic tomb.

NON-RESISTANCE.

To Theodore D. Weld---Slavery---Armed Resistance.

DEAR BROTHER: What is 'the intrinsic element and constituent principle of slavery?' You answer—'MAN sunk to a thing.' 'Enslaving men is reducing them to articles of property.' 'Not abridging human comforts, but abrogating human nature; uncreating

a MAN, to make room for a thing; 'the annihilation of a human being.'—(Bible argument.)

What is the intrinsic element and constituent principle of armed resistance? The right to kil.

men. Man bereft of life—'MAN sunk to a thing' a CORPSE.

As you define it, the foundation principle of slavery and the essential principle of armed resistance

THE PRINCIPLE CARRIED OUT.

are one and the same.

That the annihilation of a human being is wrong under all circumstances, is the fundamental princi-ple of abolition; that to kill a man is wrong under all circumstances, is the essential element and constituent principle of non-resistance. The former being true, abolition is right; being false, abolition is wrong; the latter being true, non-resistance is right; being false, non-resistance is wrong. The same principle, which, applied to slavery and carried out at once would lead to its immediate

and carried to armed resistance and carried out, would instantly do away all defence by arms and blood. Slavery and armed resistance being dependent for their existence solely on the principle that it is right to annihilate a human being, take away this foundation and both must instantly fall. Slavery 'abrogates human nature' by regarding and treating a man as a thing; armed resistance, by

actually making him a thing: slavery 'annihilates one human being' by giving him to be used by another; armed resistance, by blotting him from he man existence: slavery uncreates a MAN to make room for a thing, by appropriating him to another's use and convenience; armed resistance, by annihilation. 'Sinking men to things' is the object and necessary tendency of both. The manner of doing it makes the only difference; the one doing it by the auctioneer's hammer, by the fetter, the chain and lash; the other, by the gallows, sword and gun. If to steal a man, and appropriate him to another's use be 'to rob him of personal ownership' and 'sink MAN to a thing;' how much more to hang him by

the neck, thrust a sword through his heart, or blow him to atoms with a cannon ball?

The principle of abolition, then, carried out and applied as it should be, would abolish, not only all slavery, but also all armed defence. Not only all systems of oppression, but also all systems of protec-tion by arms and blood, must fall before it.

THE PRINCIPLE WRONG.

You say, 'man's title to himself is the fact that a bombshell. Or as though human relations, duties, itself the title-deed by which each holds himself. And of man's right to be a human being you say—'It is the only right which is absolutely original and intrinsic; that his right to whatever else belongs to him depends on his right to himself,' and his right to hinself depends solely on his right to be a hu-man being. Of course, to annihilate a human being, by slavery or armed defence, is to rob man of his title to himself—to rob him of the 'only right which
is absolutely original and intrinsic.' To do this,

from that to expediency, we are lost. Benevolent,

from that to expediency, we are lost. Benevolent, you admit to be wrong under all circumstances.

You ask—'Does the same Bible which forbids

the taking away of any thing belonging to man, sanction the taking away of every thing? Is it such sanction the taking away of every timing? It is the mand cannot be reformed, they should be abandoned, and deannot be reformed, they should be abandoned. If social combinations, in Church or State, cannot be sustained but at the expense of the fundamental principle of abolition—that it is verong to reduce what's against stripping off the fruit, he cannot men to a thing—then I am certain it is a sin for men to enter into such combinations. Do homage wrath' against stripping of the *frait*, he cannot sanction' cutting down the *tree* and taking tree, fruit and all. If He 'thunders wrath' against taking the right to *liberty*, he cannot 'sanction' the taking away of the right to *life*—the right to be a taking away of the right to *life*—the right to be a What shall be said if those who adopt a principle with the logical state of t human being—the right which you say is 'the part in the middle to which all others' rights are fastened.'

sue in non-resistance. May human life be rated at market price? the question at issue in abolition; the extinction of human life? the question to be settled by non-resistance. If it be wrong to steal the labor, it must be wrong to kill the laborer; if to destroy human happiness be wrong, to destroy human existence must be wrong; if robbing a man of the use of life be wrong, robbing him of life must be wrong; if wrong to buy and sell the body of a living man, it must be wrong to annihilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong, to annihilate that image must be wrong. In a word, if man-stealing be always wrong, manhiling must be always wrong. If slavery be sin haugeful regard to the good of Abolition and for the sufferings of the slave, who willingly violate their principles to promote the one, or to show their sympathy for the other. Such men cannot be trusted to bear the standard of reform. Expediency, not principle, is their guide. Trust them not, they will betray the cause.

Dear Brother—Do you see the bearing of your principle? So lucid, so graphic and satisfactory is your delineation of the principle when applied to worn, if man-stealing be always wrong, manhilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong, to annihilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong, to annihilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong, to annihilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong, to annihilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong, to annihilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong, to annihilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong, to annihilate that body; and if to convert the image of God into merchandize be wrong. If slavery be such their principles to promote the one, one, or to show their principles to promote the one, or to show their principles to pro killing must be always wrong. If slavery be sin, armed resistance must be sin. You say slavery is wrong under all circumstances; and in saying this

EFFORTS TO ESCAPE THE CONCLUSION.

stances. It, then, as you say, man's right to be a human being be the 'only right which is absolutely original and intrinsic,' and which cannot be taken tems of armed defence? The annihilation of human larger tems of armed defence? from him without sin, it follows that the right to be

is possible to forfeit to man his divine nature. The body can no more be forfeited to man, than the soul. Both may be and are forfeited to God; and He may tends to annihilate that distinction?

right to be a human being without sin. Of course the guilt or innocence of the man thus robbed of —is 'embalmed by God in everlasting remembers. himself, and sunk from a MAN to a thing, affects not the act of the robber. Be he called slaveholder, armed resistance? That the spirit and principle

Do you say-that when the murderer is hung and that spirit and principle. the aggressor thrust through with the sword-human nature is abrogated by civil government? But according to your argument the sin of abrogating human nature is no more dependent on the question—by whom? than on the question—for what? it is done. 'Abrogating human nature' is the wrong that nothing can make right—whether done by a human being or a human government, is nothing more nor less than a human being—with this exception—it has no conscience. Human government is a human being, without any conscience, without any soul, divested of all spiritual relations and responsibilities, armed with the brute force of the nation, placed on the watchtower of the nation, to guard it, having discretionary power over the property, live yearly cording to your argument the sin of abrogating hugovernment instituted and administered by men. never insulted; it was an universal truce, tacitly understood between all enemies. This lasted about vert this civil government—this human being—two months, but its origin is not clear. The idea

onset upon Jehovah'-how much more actually to

Do you say—slavey annihilates man, by preventing him from complying with his duties and responsibilities as mun? True slavery does regard and treat man as though he had no relations and duties to God as a human being, and as though he had no relations and duties to man, except as property. But to use man as though he had no relations, duties and reman as though he had no relations, duties and reman as though he had no relations, duties and responsibilities to God as a human being by making him a slave, can be no worse than to annihilate those relations, duties and responsibilities by annihilating the human being to whom they belong. So it can be no worse to interfere with a man's relations to his fellow-men, as a man, a parent, a child, a hus band, a wife, a brother or a sister, and prevent him from freely and fully discharging the duties growing out of such relations, by regarding and using him as though he had no such relations and duties, than by actually annihilating all such relations and duties, than by actually annihilating all such relations and duties. For armed resistance assumes the right, not merely to use a man as though he had no other relations, duties and responsibilities than a beast or thing, but at one blow annihilates all his relations, duties and responsibilities to God and man as a human being.
Human relations, rights, duties and responsibili-

ties, constitute human nature. Abrogate human nature, and all that constitutes human nature is abrogated. It matters not whether this be done by slavery or armed resistance. The guilt is the same. Thus no effort to escape the conclusion can avail you or any abolitionist who admits that 'MAN sunk to a thing is the constituent principle of slavery, and who admits also that slavery is a sin under al

circumstances. For whatever outrage slavery commits on man, is outdone by those committed by armed resistance. Armed protection assumes the right to un-humanize man; and in doing this, assumes the right to rob him of his 'title-deed to himself,' which, you say, 'annihilates all rights' and arrays those assuming this power in deadly feud against God and man. It has ever appeared to me that the application of

the principle to armed defence was much more ob vious than to slavery—though self-evident and clear as sunlight, in both cases. I have ever thought that it required less attention in an unbiassed mind to perceive its application to systems of protection by arms and blood, than to the system of slavery. It is much easier to see that to assume the right to kill a man is to assume the right to 'annihilate a human being' and thus 'to rob man of himself,' than to see how assuming the right to enslave a man does this. I have often been surprised to see men of clear and far-reaching minds, so ready to discover the bearing of the abolition principle on slavery, but so dull to perceive its bearing on armed defence. so dull to perceive its bearing on armed defence. As though a MAN standing on the auctioneer's table is more obviously sunk to a thing, than a man on the gallows hanging by the neck. As though a human being driven by the lash to labor like an ox, is more obviously annihilated than when blown to atoms by a bombshell. Or as though human relations, dutie and responsibilities are more obviously abrogated

PRINCIPLE, not men-should be our motto. Lay all on the altar of principle, and never fear to follow it out. Be sure and get a right principle, then carry church or governmental organization, though formed to sustain and advance great principles, yet the moment they become a hindrance to the principles, and cannot be reformed, they should be abandoned. principle of abolition—that it is wrong to reduce man to a thing—then I am certain it is a sin for men to enter into such combinations. Do homage

human being—the right which you say is 'the part in the middle to which all others' rights are fastened. He cannot 'thunder wrath' against the appropriation of life and all that belongs to it to another's use, and 'sanction' the utter annihilation of life and of all its appendages.

What shall be said if those who adopt a principle, see its bearing and acknowledge it to be legitimate and will not carry it out? What shall be said of those who see and acknowledge the bearing of the Abolition principle on all armed-defence, but who refuse to carry it out? That they have no true devotion to the principle. They may talk of the good of the cause, and of the sufferings of the poor slave—it is all naught. Those can have no true and useful regard to the good of Abolition and for the sufferings of the slave, who willingly violate.

man in slavery, are so astounding, yet so true; your horror at the idea of 'MAN sunk to a thing so deeply felt and powerfully uttered—one would conclude that your soul had been baptized into the spirit of God and humanity; and that a holy reverence for the image of God in man had gone down into your heart and become a part of your moral being. That such is your reverence for the sacred and infinite Do you say the murderer and armed assailant are distinction between a person and a thing —that you could not look on and see that distinction annihila-

man beings-the convertion of MEN into things, nan being cannot be forfeited by crime; and owever steeped in guilt and covered with innocent blood, a man's 'human nature cannot be abrogated' without sin.

Is it possible for man to forfeit to man his human

Is it possible for man to forfeit to man his human

Be still the abrogation of human nature. This the mean, and nothing less. After all you have written about the distinction between men and things rogated' without sin.

Is it possible for man to forfeit to man his human nature? His right to be a MAN? No more than it which you say 'is the crowning distinction of go to sustain tha

Both may be and are forfeited to God; and He may destroy body and soul in such way and manner as He sees to be right. God alone has a right to say what constitutes a forfeiture of life, or human nature. This right never was conferred on man and never can be while his present relations and responsibilities continue as they are. To assume the right to say for what man's existence, as man, may be terminated, is to war upon the prerogatives of Jehovah and wrest the sceptre from his hand.

Your position is that man cannot be robbed of his right to be a human being without sin. Of course the act of the robber. Be he called slaveholder, armed resistance? That the spirit and principle which would annihilate one human being in self-defence, would, for the same cause, annihilate uniman being, however deeply dyed in guilt that being may be. This, according to your own reason—Then, as you love God and man, speak out against

H. C. WRIGHT. [To be concluded.]

which we have authorized to kill men at discretion, to protect human life—into a Divine Being and invest it with the attributes of Jehovah.

Do you say—slavery regards and treats man as a thing? Is this then all you mean by the expressions—'abrogating human nature'—'annihilating a human being'—'uncreating a man to make room for a thing'—'man sunk to a thing?' merely that slavery regards and treat a man as a thing? Yet to do this—even to regard and treat a man as a chattel—a thing, is, you say, 'to wage war against universal being and make onset upon Jehovah.' If, then, to regard and treat man as a thing, if to think, talk and legislate about him as a thing, if to think, talk and legislate about him as a thing, if to buy and sell him and use him in all respects as a thing, be the horrid crime which you assert it to be, how much more horrid the crime and more daring the insult to God, actually to make man the very thing like which it is such a crime even to regard him! If even to think upon the image of God as a thing be 'to make

MISCELLANY.

From the Vermont Telegraph The London Conference.

The World's Convention was only a Convention of the British and Foreign Anti Slavery Society, after all—that Society having taken to itself the preroga-tive to dictate the general course of procedure, as to settling preliminaries, giving the proceedings tive to dictate the general course of proceedings to settling preliminaries, giving the proceedings as to settling preliminaries, giving the proceedings as the proceedings as the proceedings as the proceeding as the proceedings of the business, he will be able to execute all orders in a perfect and satisfactory manner. The patronage of his friends and of the public is respectfully solicit right or female delegates to a place in the Convention of the public is respectfully solicit. right or femule delegates to a place in the Convention was settled. The argument was that it was not the custom of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to admit females to participate in the doing of their Conventions. True, some of the American delegates took a part in settling the question. But I noticed nothing else but what I have mentioned above that would be pretended to be called argument, on that point. And such an argument!—Only think! It was not the custom, in England, thus to exalt females! True, they have placed a girl, yet in her teens, on the throne—and all of them come under her sceptre! But they never thought of such a in her teens, on the throne—and all of them come under her sceptre! But they never thought of such a thing as to allow matrons, and female leaders in philauthropic enterprizes, a place in the proceedings of a Convention for the express benefit of those enterprizes? I dony both the right and the reasonable terms. They have just added to their establishment one of the LATEST IMPROVED IRON POWER PRESSES, which are well known to turn off work in a better manner, and with greater residing. terprizes! I deny both the right and the reasona-bleness of such dictation.—'Tis tyranny outright! 'Tis a burning, everlasting scandal on those who have dictated such proceedings, and those who have obsequiously submitted to them.—"Tis an act of which I trust those who have committed it wil. yet be ashamed.-"Pis an act that ought not to have been looked for from republicans and the subjects of a Queen. Twill fill the enemies of the great cause of human rights with rejoicing. Already their ex-ultations have begun on this side of the Atlantic. Let those who have procured such a state of things -both Englishmen and Americans-look to it, and find out with whom, and with what interests, they are in affinity in this matter. From the Standard.

A true and veteran friend of human liberty says in a letter received a few days since, 'I have no right to do evil, nor to wish it done, that good may right to do evil, nor to wish it done, that good may come: but I confess, I see in the narrow and inquisitorial proceedings of the British and Foreign Committee, and the acquiescence of the half-way Convention, a pledge of the sure and rapid progress of truth, and of the speedy triumph of impartial liberty. I blush and hang my head for the men and the times, but I exult in the probable consequences. "Contrary to British usages," forsooth! When their mighty empire is governed by a woman, who lately decreed that her husband should take rank next to herself! "Contrary to usage!" Is not emancipation itself "contrary to usage?" Was not that very Convention "contrary to usage?" But they contracted it to "a conference of foreign abo-litionists with the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society," but this did not help the managers out of their dilemma; for had not we a right to choose our own conferees? How would the branch of a Legis own conferees? How would the branch of a Legislature, which asked a conference with another branch, look, in objecting to the persons appointed on the committee of conference? Turn which way they may, they cannot find firm footing in their present residence.

grounds. The question (since any question was ad-Anti-Slavery Society the right to choose its own re-ferees. It was a greater violation of usage to deny to us this right, than it would have been for them to admit our delegates without question. But what could be expected of a convention that subjected the venerable Clarkson to the pupilage of a child? His speech must be examined by the committee!! Verily, it seemeth to us, that this was 'contrary to usage' also.

In addition to the other advantages which the Academy affords, the Principal has, by much exertion, obtained Mr. Heilge's garden, for the especial use of the young ladies connected with the Seminary.

cluded our imperfect outline, or chart, of the main roads in both hemispheres in America, upon which the civilized world has been, and still is, gradually, recklessly, culpably and thoughtlessly pursuing 'its course to the Occident;' and certainly it must be impossible for any just man to witness the setting sun rest for a moment upon the country known in America by the appellation of 'the far west' without feeling that its blood-red brightness, which, in effulgent beams, is seen staining every cloud around it, is but an appropriate emblem of the Indian race, which, rapidly sinking from our view, will soon be involved in impenetrable darkness; and, moreover, that he might as well endeavor to make the setting planet stand still upon the summit of the Rockey Mountains before him, as attempt to arrest the final extermination of the Indian race; for if, while the white population of North America, before it has swelled into fourteen millions, has, as actually has been the case, reduced an Indian population of nearly fourteen millions, has as actually has been the dreadful engine which, like the car of Juggernaut, has crushed all that lay before it, has got its 'steam up,' and that consequently its power, as well as its propensity to advance, has indefinitely increased? From the Pacific ocean towards the east, the same irresistible power is in operation. The white man's face along both the continents which are bordered by the Pacific, is directed towards those of his own race, who, as we have cluded our imperfect outline, or chart, of the main roads in both hemispheres in America, upon which wards the east, the same irresistible power is in operation. The white man's face along both the continents which are bordered by the Pacific, is directed towards those of his own race, who, as we have seen, are rapidly advancing towards him from the regions of the Atlantic; and whenever the trium phant moment of their collision shall arrive-wheth er the hands of the white men meet in friendship or in war?-Where, we ask, will be the Indian RACE ?- Echo alone will answer 'Where ?'-For eign Quarterly.

THE COMPANY OF BOOKS. It is chiefly through books that we enjoy intercourse with superior minds, and these invaluable communications are in the reach of all. In the best books, great men talk to us, give us their most precious thoughts, and pour their souls into ours. God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all that will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosmatter now poor I am; no matter though the pros-perous of my own time will not enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threishhold to sing to me of Paradise, and Shaks-peare to open to me the worlds of imagination— the workings of the human heart, and Franklin to enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shal! not pine for want of intellectual companionship; and I may become a cultivated man though excluded from pine forwant of intellectual companionship; and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best company where I live. Nothing can supply the place of books. They are cheering or soothing companions in solitude, illness and affliction. Let every man, if possible, gather some good books under his roof.—Channing.

State Presidential State Presidential Election. Sept. 14, Nov. 2, Nov. 2, April 15, Nov. 18, Sept. 1, Nov. 10, Nov. 9, Nov. 9, Nov. 23, Nov. 23, Nov. 23, Nov. 24, Nov. 13, Oct. 13, Oct. 30, Nov. 10, Nov. 2, N States. Election Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, 42 8 30 3 10 23 21 15 15 Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina,

THE BIBLE. A nation would be truly blest, if it

NOTICE.

JAMES TOLMAN, of the late firm of Macomber and Tolman, has taken the store recently occupied by Winckley and Dickenson, No. 6. Congress square, Congress Street, nearly opposite the old stand. He will constantly be supplied with a complete assortment of first rate MERCHANT TAILOR'S GOODS, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

ANTI-SLAVERY PRESS! DOW and JACKSON.

BOOK, CARD, and FANCY JOB PRINTERS WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the

well known to turn off work in a better manner, and with greater rapidity, than any press now in use. Circulars, Reports, Addresses, &c. executed at short notice. Anti-slavery friends are particularly invited to call Boston, 1840.—15tf.

A. S. JORDAN,

Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk, two doors from Washington St., Boston.

Cheap Wholesale and Retail Comb, Pocket-

SHELL COMBS, Lace, Wrought and plain, of the latest and most fashionable patterns and sizes. Horn Combs, of every variety; English Dressing Combs, Pocket Combs, Shell, Ivory, Horn, Metalic, and Wood; Fine Ivory Combs; Fancy Tortonses Shell Work; Pocket Books and Wallets, a large variety; Dressing Cases; Jewelry Boxes; Memorandum Books; Waste and Bank do; Sheep and Calf Wallets and Pucket Books; Spectacle Cases; Brushess of all kinds; Fancy Soaps for the Toilet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, es of all kinds; Fancy Soaps for the Tollet; Fancy Articles, of every description; Card Cases—Shell, Pearl and Ivory, 75 different patterns; Napkin Rings; Purse Clasps; Razors and Straps; Shaving Boxes; Hand and Glass Mirrors; Pen and Pocket Knives; Silk Purses; Games and Toys; Fancy Stationary; Perfumery of all kinds; Fine Cosmetics; Hair Restorative; Church's Tooth Powder; Peruvian do. Combs and Pocket Books made to order, or reaired.

Aug. 14, 1840.

TO WHIG LADIES.

THE Subscriber has manufactured a new article containing appropriate devices and adapted in sie to present fashions, which he calls the LOG-CABIN LACE COMB.

A. S. JORDAN, No. 2 Milk street.

August 14.

BOSTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

own conference? How would the branch of a Legislature, which asked a conference with another branch, look, in objecting to the persons appointed on the committee of conference? Turn which way they may, they cannot find firm footing in their present position?

Never, indeed, did men of reputed sense offer a more absurd plea for an absurd violation of justice, and a bolder denial of human rights. Anti-slavery societies exist for the special purpose of subverting long established usages. Usage, in fact, is the life of all prevalent evils. We see in this trifling plea more absurd plea for an absurd violation of justice, and a bolder denial of human rights. Anti-slavery societies exist for the special purpose of subverting long established usages. Usage, in fact, is the life of all prevalent evils. We see in this trifling plea of all prevalent evils. We see in this trifling plea character, conducting the pupil from elementary principles through all the higher branches of education are readily progressive improvement. It is designed to the character of the progressive improvement. It is designed to the character of the charact a mere stratagen—a most unworthy resort to get rid copies through all the higher branches of education, of a question which they dared not meet on fair grounds. The question (since any question was admitted) should have been, on denying to conferees whom they themselves had summoned, the right of conference, and further, on denying to the American Anti-Slavery Society the right to choose its own referees. It was a greater violation of usage to deny ferees. It was a greater violation of usage to deny

ns a promenade, in their hours of recreation an amusement.

The proprietor intends to embellish it with many

Miss O. P. EASTMAN, Teacher of Music.

Miss M. M. RANDALL, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
LOUIS M. F. MIGNAULT, Teacher of French.

Dearborn's English and Classical School. THE Subscriber continues his School at No. 12, School St. All who wish for good instruction

and close attention are invited to call. Transient scholars received on reasonable terms E. B. DEARBORN. Boston, July 23, 1840. NORMAL SCHOOL AT LEXINGTON.

THE Fall Term of 15 weeks will co Wednesday the 9th of Sept. next. The design of this Institution is to prepare Females for teaching. Applicants can be admitted during any part of the Term, provided they can join a class.

The conditions of entrance are, I. Certificate of good moral and intellectual character; 2. Age 16 years at least; 3. Professed intention of becoming a teacher; 4. Satisfactory examination in the common branches. The shortest time of continuance with the school is one year; but qualified pupils may have leave of absence to teach during the Summer Term. Tuition gratis. Board \$2 per week.

C. PEIRCE, Principal.

Lexington, Aug. 12.

Boarding School for Young Ladies, AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS. BY MR. AND MRS. MACK.

THE Academical Year commences the second Mon-day in September, and consists of four quarters of eleven weeks each. The vacation at the close of the year is five weeks; the others one week each.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have been engaged in teaching several years, and devote themselves to the parenta education of their pupils. They have a house buil education of their pupils. They have a house each expressly for the accommodation of about twesty pupils, in a pleasant and healthy situation. They are assisted by the best teachers of Music, Drawing, and modern languages, and by assistant teachers who reside in the family.

TERMS.

TERMS.

BOARD—(Due in advance,) for one year, \$150. For one quarter—summer or fall, \$45—winter or spring, \$50.

Turrios, (per quarter) English or Classical branch Turron, (per quarter) English or Classical branches, \$15; Instrumental Music, with use of instrument, \$20; cultivation of the voice and singing, (teacher, Miss Young, who boards in the family.) \$5; Drawing, \$8; painting in water colors, \$15; teacher, Mr. Vautin, from England. Teacher of Italian and French, Mr. Lanza, from Italy. Miss Cusuing, Assistant Principal. Miss Sanger, Assistant Pupil.

D. MACK, Principal.

Cambridge, March 10, 1840. Heptf.

Boarding House for Seamen. COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SEAMEN'S HOME SOCIETY, KEPT BY

WILLIAM P. POWELL & GEORGE A. BODEE. No 61 Cherry, between Rosevelt street and James Slip. Cooks, Stewards and Seamen, who come to this house, will have their choice of ships and the highest wages.

GENTEEL BOARD.

At 24 Franklin Place, near the Odeon. FOUR lower and several upper chambe OUR lower and several upper chambe vacated by gentlemen resuming their countries on the first of April. Several single mon taken immediately. The suits of rooms a nient for families and others desiring a quie and pleasant situation for a permanent repossessing the advantages of a large yard, by of good aqueduct and well water, bathing the part of good aqueduct and well water, bathing the properties of the shower bath, ect. Strangers visiting the ring private accommodations, are invited 13-tf.

BOARDING HOUSE, At NEW-BEDFORD, by JAMES HARRIS,

Aug. 21. BOARDING IN NEW YORK.

CENTLEMEN visiting New York, eith ly or for a considerable time, who I tiality for an atmosphere recking with alcohol and tobacco, will find a pleasant fortable house during their stay, at the House 106 Barclay street, near the centre and within a few minutes' walk of all the Landings. The location is one of the most Landings. The location is one of the most desiral in the city; the house new, spacious and commodiss and the fare, though vegetable, and prepared with strict regard to Temperance and Health, will be acceptable, and embracing every variety desired; the undeprayed appetite. NEW BOOKS

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at 25, Combined THE SLAVE: or the Memoirs of Archy Moso

DESPOTISM IN AMERICA, by the author Archy Moore. Price 50 cents.
LECTURES ON BRITISH INDIA, by Gross

THOMAS JINNINGS. Practical Surgeon Dentist,

16 SUMMER St., (at Dr. Mann'soffice.)

TILLING, Setting, Extracting and Regular Teeth. Teeth filled with pure gold, or three brated Lithodro. By the use of this valuable and cently discovered article, thousands of Teeth ear saved, which, for the want thereof, other Dealists

Mineral Teeth Inserted with pivot or on gold plate from one to an entire set, in the most perfect and darable manner. Terms low and all operations are ranted. Mr. J. respectfully invites his friends addit public to call and examine his practical speciments plate work and mineral Teeth.

34-ep3m. H. L. DEVEREUX. Book and Job Printer.

Vo. 4, Water Street, Boston. THE OFFICE is furnished with good type of van ous sizes, suitable for Book anz Pamphlet work; and with all the fushionable Jub Type from the put cipal Type Foundries, in the United States, for Can and Fancy Jobs.

New Books,

New Books,

For sale at the A. S. Office, 25 Corabill.

REEDOM'S LYRE.—A new Anti-Slaver Byn
Book, compiled with great care, and just from it
New-York press. Price 37 1-2 cents.

FREEDOM'S GIFT, or Sentiments of the Freecollection of original pieces of poetry and prose. Pal
lished at Hartford, Ct. Price 50 cents.

Mr. May's Discourse, on the Life and chand
of Charles Follen—Delivered before the Mossels
setts Anti-Slavery Society in the Marlboro' Chap
Boston, April 17, 1840. Price 17 cents.

T The above are all works of peculiar interest.

The above are all works of p JOHN CURTIS, Jr., Tailor,

No. 6 Ann St., 3d door from Union CONSTANTLY on hand, a general READY MADE CLOTHING, MADE CLOTHING, which will

sold at prices to suit the times.

Also.—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Stocks, Hdl

Robotes, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. &c.
N. B. Garments of every description cut and to order, at short notice, and in the best mannJune 10. 24. 3m. COLE'S PARAGON. THOMAS COLE returns his thanks to the pulk for the liberal patronage he has heretofor rene ed, and solicits a continuance of the same, at his HAIR CUTTING & CURLING ESTABLISHMEN

in Atkinson Street, 3d door from Milk St. wheel would be happy to wait on all who favor him with

PERSONS desirous of having their day taught the several branches of an Englis ucation, may be accommoduted, as an opportunity now offers where they may receive such isame tion, irrespective of color. Terms moderate. Apply to CATHARINE B. HOUGHTON, West



Dr. Hitchcock, Dentist No. 98 Court Street, corner of Stoddard Street, Baston

Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth. Extracting, Filling and Setting Teeth.

Extracting.—Dr. H. has an Improved Extracter removing teeth, which is superior and far preferable all other instruments. Its popularity and excelled require no other recommendation than the field, during the past year it has removed nearly Tes Tasand Teeth. Extracting 25 cents.

Filling Teeth.—The advertiser has paid paries attention to the one and only correct method of file carious teeth with gold, and as he received the present the first in this citie. For his speciments, let

at the late Fair in this city, for his spec load decayed teeth and warrant them
Artificial Teeth...Porsons desirous of having a
cial teeth, can have the Mineral or unchange teeth, which are unsurpassed both as to their pt
ly natural appearance and utility. Single pivot
\$2, and on gold plate lower than any other pi
the city or country. Half or whole setts furnish
very low terms.

Individuals are invited to call at office, and est

Individuals are invited to refer to specimens. Dr. H. is permitted to refer to WM, LLOYD GARRISON, CALL, ESC. AMASA WALKER, Esq.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. SEE FIRST PAGE.

MASSACHUSETTS .- William Loring, Freeman, Brewster ;- Ezekiel Thatche and Yarmouth ;- R. F. Wolleut, Dennis Harmon, Haverhill; — Joseph Brown, Andord Andrew Seph L. Noyes, Georgetown; — John Clement, Tangend.

RHODE-ISLAND.—Wm. Adams, Partucket; — Warrench

Aplin, Providence;—George S. Gould, Harrich.
Connecticut.—George W. Benson, Brooklys.
S. Cowles, Hartford;—Peter Osborn, New-Hartl.
Thomas Kenney, Jr. Norveich;—John S. Hall, La Hampton. New-York.—S. W. Benedict and Thomas Van Ra

salaer, New-York City;—Charles S. Morton, Jimay: James C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—John H. Barket, Pa —Thomas McClintock, Waterloo;—Charles Marie

Hudson.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. C. Howell, Alleghany: J. I. Vashon, Pittsburg: M. Preston, West Grati-lisseph Fulton, Jr. Seam; —Thomas Peart, Enterphyl Thomas Hambleton, Russellville: —B. Kent, Ashari Bridge: —John Cox, Homorton: —Rev. C. A. Baja Bridge: —John Cox, Homorton: —Rev. C. A. Baja Grigorian Grands M. M. Kim, Philadelphia. Ohio.—James Boyle, Cincinnati: —Charles Olein. —Medina: —Dr. J. Harvey, Harresysburg: —Abat G. Medina: —Dr. J. Harvey, Harresysburg: —Abat G. Kirk, Barryville: —William Hills, thethin;—Jama Austin, Alvater: —Lot Holmes, New Lisbon;—Joseph A. Dugdale, Cortsville.

PROM THE POST MASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Aail.— A Postmaster may each money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, a pay the subscription of a third person, and trank is letter if written by himself."

Agents who remit money should always desinate the persons to whom it is to be credited

sympathies hin him he had hear.) Gene purpose of swas not got excited ima tive, and the bound.' (C mand their attempt to p Country. I

lion of slav. power of the it that the p fact like the bited towar gard has be slaves in the grown wear ed operation negroes? be the case The Brit wards of or dia, who we notive for

the scale of species of whether the There was It was the ime to tim their sway. that in one starvation. been broug in hecaton might feel to the cent ally blocke frightful sc

hary fertili